

# THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For OCTOBER, 1780.

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With the following Embellishments, viz.

An elegant Engraving of the Right Honourable the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

AND

Narrative View of the ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS, Aug. 8th, 1779.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row.  
may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound;  
and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRADE AND FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE  
MANUFACTURE OF STOCKS, &c: in OCTOBER, 1780.

Wheat, 25c per bushel.  
VOLAGE PRICES of GRAINS by the Standard-Rye, Harry, Oats, Beans.





The R<sup>o</sup> Hon<sup>e</sup> EARL of DARTMOUTH.

THE  
LONDON MAGAZINE,  
FOR OCTOBER, 1780.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL  
OF DARTMOUTH, LORD PRIVY-SEAL, &c. &c. &c.

(With an engraved Portrait, from an original Drawing.)

WILLIAM LEGG, Earl of Dartmouth, Viscount Lewisham, and Baron Dartmouth, succeeded to the titles and estates of his grandfather William, the last earl, who died on the 15th of December, 1750; father of the present Earl, George Lord Viscount Lewisham, dying many years before his father.

This noble family is descended from *Mr de Legg*, an Italian nobleman, who flourished in Italy towards the close of the thirteenth century. It is uncertain when the founder of the English family first settled in England; but as early as the year 1346, Thomas Legg, of the ancestors, was Lord Mayor of London; and in 1353, was re-elected, and served that high office the second time. The residence of this gentleman in the country was upon an estate called Legge's Place, near Tunbridge, in Kent. The first of the family raised to the dignity of a peer was Admiral Legg, great-grandfather to the present Earl, who is the third peer. Admiral was created a peer by Charles II. on the 2d of December, 1685, by the style and title of Baron Dartmouth of Dartmouth, in Devonshire, and in the spring following, he was appointed commander in chief of a powerful fleet sent to demolish Tangier, on the coast of Africa, which service he effectually performed. In the reign of James II. he was in high favour, being made Master of the Horse, General of the Ordnance, Constable of the Tower, and admiral of the fleet intended to intercept the Dutch fleet that was bound to convey the Prince of Orange to England; but the wind being contrary, he did not come up with the Dutch fleet, and the prince with his forces was safely

landed at Torbay. Some historians have asserted, that Lord Dartmouth, knowing that most of his officers secretly favoured the cause of the Prince of Orange, neglected his duty; but the famous Dr. Burnet, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, who was chaplain to the Prince of Orange, and on board his fleet, declares, that the Dutch fleet were so land-locked, that the gale had no effect upon it, while the English fleet was unable to keep the sea, and obliged to run into harbour for safety. It is likewise evident, that his lordship was considered by King William as a man zealously attached to James II. for as soon as the Revolution was accomplished, he was deprived of all his employments, and committed to the Tower, where he died on the 25th of October, 1698. His son was created Earl of Dartmouth, and Viscount Lewisham, by Queen Anne, on the 5th of September, 1711. The present Earl, his grandson, was born about the year 1730. His lordship received the first rudiments of education from the Rev. Mr. Fountain, master of the academy at Marybone; from which place he was removed to Westminster school, and at a proper age was sent to one of the universities; but we are ignorant which of them had the honour of completing his education.

In 1755, his lordship married the sole daughter and heiress of the late Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl, Knight of the Bath, by whom he has issue, George Lord Viscount Lewisham, member in the last and the present parliament for Plymouth, and four other sons.

In 1757, his lordship was chosen Recorder of Litchfield; from this period to the year 1765, his attachment to letters, and to the endearments of domestic life, together with a pious turn

turn of mind, seemed to have secluded him from the bustle of public life. When he was occasionally noticed, it was as an amiable private character, from principle favouring the sect of Methodists, to whom he has been a bountiful patron, and has built a chapel for his own use, and those of the neighbourhood, who are of the same persuasion, at his seat on Blackheath.

When his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was sent for, and consulted by his majesty about forming an administration, the Marquis of Rockingham, who was placed at the head of it, recommended Lord Dartmouth as a nobleman of great integrity, and a firm friend of the constitution, to the very honourable office of First Lord of the Board of Trade and Plantations. His lordship at this time, it is said, broke through his own inclinations for a private life to oblige his noble friend, and accepted the office, to which he was appointed on the 40th of July, 1765, and was at the same time sworn in one of the Lords of the Privy-council. In this station he continued only till the month of August, 1766, when that short-lived administration was dismissed, and we do not find him in any employment again till the month of August 1772, when his lordship became a member of the present administration, by accepting the important office of Secretary of State for the colonies, and First Lord of Trade, the two offices being united for him, though they had been separately disposed of before, as they have been since.

Lord Dartmouth is the only nobleman in the Rockingham administration who has joined the present ministry, and perhaps no greater proof can be given of the high value that is set upon his integrity, candour, and moderation. While there was any prospect left of reconciliation with the colonies, his lordship filled his office with reputation, and seemed to give entire satisfaction to the ruling powers in the cabinet; but soon after coercive measures were resolved upon, it was thought his lordship's natural disposition was too timid, too cautious, and too humane, for the active exertions of an offensive war against an unfortunate, deluded part of his fellow subjects. As all the hostile proceedings were to originate in the House of Commons, it was likewise

more politic, that the minister of the colony department, who was to ask for large supplies of land forces, and other aids, for carrying on this war, should be a member of that House, and a man possessed of an uncommon share of fortitude. In this situation of affairs, the minister had not a second choice to make; Lord George Germaine was the only man in either House whose undaunted resolution, and political abilities qualified him pre-eminently for the most responsible post, which must either transmit his name and character with glory or infamy, to ages yet unborn.

On the 10th of November, 1772, Lord George Germaine was nominated Secretary of State for the colonies, and Lord Dartmouth succeeded to the less honourable office of Lord Privy Seal, on the resignation of the Duke of Grafton, who did not approve of the measures then carrying on against America. No office in the gift of government could be more suitable to his lordship's turn of mind, or in which he could be so useful to his king & country; and for these reasons, we wish he may hold it for life, and never consent to those courtly arrangements which, by chopping and changing, accommodate the heads of parties, throw men out of places for which they are peculiarly qualified, to place them in others for which they are totally unqualified. In his lordship's presentation, his learning, his acknowledged candour, his immaculate integrity, and above all his persuasive coolness, and moderation, will allay the heat of warmer tempers in council, conciliate jarring interests, and gently introduce harmony, unanimity, and clemency.

In his parliamentary capacity, his present office likewise enables him to be peculiarly serviceable. Not being principal conductor of the American war, he is no longer a conspicuous mark for the whole artillery of opposition, and he has a fair opportunity of check the intemperance of party by his mild, concise, rational animadversions on some of their declamations. His lordship speaks but seldom, when he does, it is with such clearness and precision, and such a mixture of modesty, with conscious dignity, that he commands attention and respect. We have observed him, covering his opponents with confusion, by exposing

the fatuity of their arguments, and the dignity of amusing the House of Peers with prolix digressions from the subject of debate, which would not be permitted to school-boys. Indeed, if every member of parliament was to keep true to his subject, and not waste the time in unmanly personal abuse, nor in display of fruitless, unapplicable oratory—mere inundations of empty words—the debates would be greatly shortened, and the national business finished in half the time. In a word, Dartmouth is a model for chaste, sensible speakers, who are masters of

their subject, and are convinced, that honest truth, plain matter of fact, and sound argument, require little or no aid from the flowers of oratory.

His lordship in his person is rather above the middle stature; his countenance indicates a benevolent mind, and a serenity of temper which few attain. He has a juvenile appearance, uncommon to a man of his years, in which may be traced the comeliness of his youth; he is easy of access; affable, and polite in his demeanour; and a strict observer of his word.

M.

## THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXVII.

*me bujus columnæ doctrina vult nos tantum in hac studiorum ratione retinenda posse fiducie tantum spei collocare ut nos tales tantum, non prorsus et ab omni parte beatissimos existimemus.*

VOLUSENUS, *De Anim. Tranquill.*

Now the doctrine of this pillar is, that in steadily pursuing our course of study, we should have such a degree of confidence and hope, as to think that we may be as well, as the present state of human nature admits, but by no means perfectly happy."

Considering the country life more particularly, I shall be careful not consider it too minutely. I wish to give an agreeable notion of it to my readers, and indeed to have an agreeable notion of it myself; and experience has taught me, that as a microscopic view would make man suffer continual disgust while beholding the physical world around him, too prying a view of a system of life produces a dislike of it. Indeed I have remarked, that no detail of life from morning to night, however much the person who it was disposed to represent it as being, had the effect to make one fail to realise it to "live o'er each day." On the contrary I can say for myself, that the effect of every such detail has been to make me wonder how daily talk could be performed, and those who played their parts in the unromantic drama.

While writing upon the country life, in a situation quite different from that of Horace, when he says, *Virgini perisque canto, "I sing to maidens and youths."* The young and the gay, whose spirits are light and airy, have need of being furnished with any amusements for keeping their minds easy; I should as soon think of writing the birds as to them. Neither is my

essay intended for that solid tranquil species of men whose character is so well given by the same poet in their representative *Ocellus*—

*Ruficus abnormis sapiens crassaque Minervæ.*  
Thus imitated by Pope:

—“ One not vers'd in schools,  
But strong in sense, and wise without the  
rules.”

Nor do I write to those whose minds are concentrated by the necessity of providing support for their lives, and whose attention therefore being fixed on the immediate means of obtaining it, are kept from wandering after variety of enjoyment. I write to people like myself, in easy circumstances, who are arrived at the age of serious thinking; to beings whose existence is compounded of reason and sentiment; who can judge rationally, yet feel keenly; who have an incessant wish for happiness, but find it difficult to have that wish gratified.

Happiness may be considered as the honey of human life. It may be extracted from innumerable substances, and provided it be pure and wholesome, it matters not from whence it is derived, and though “ out of the bitter may come forth the sweet.” Happiness in the country, therefore, as happiness in

in town, is in a great measure the effect of industry applied by each individual in the way that he has found from his particular experience to be most beneficial.

I may be wrong. But I do confess, it appears to me at present that a man cannot be happy in the country whose mind is not tolerably sedate, either naturally, or from having seen and enjoyed a great deal, and exhausted his curiosity and eager desires. There is indeed in the country the variety of seasons to contemplate; but the circling year moves too slowly for him whose blood bounds with rapidity, and he is apt to grow impatient and fretful. The same remark may be made as to most other modes of occupation or amusement in the country as means of happiness. The sports of the field, indeed, afford play to the highest degree of activity and animation. But they are but for short periods, and are rather corporeal enjoyments than mental. Agriculture has much variety, but it is a sober variety. All its operations are carried on deliberately; so that there is not that quick succession of objects without which a mind of vivacity is uneasy, and languishes. I hope I have many worthy readers who will scarcely believe what I am now writing. I sincerely wish them a continuance of that comfortable useful contentment which they possess; but I beg they may have some friendly allowance for those who are composed of warmer and more flashy particles, who do not assume a vain superiority over them upon the whole, though at times it must not be denied that their felicity is more exquisite. A man of vivacity, unless his views are kept steady, by a constant golden prospect of gain, cannot long be pleased in looking at the operations of ploughing, dunging, harrowing, reaping, or threshing. It is all very just what many sagacious authors have written in praise of agriculture, and no body will dispute the pointed eulogium which Swift gives to him who makes two blades of grass grow where there was only one before. The judgement will be unquestionably convinced; nay, for a moment the liveliest of us may comply with Thompson's enthusiastic exhortation.

"Ye generous Britons, venerate the plough."

But utility is not more universally the cause of pleasure than wholesomeness is; and a man will not prefer

ploughing to a playhouse, nor milk to Champagne. Even if the occupations of agriculture could give lively mind pleasure, we must consider what dull intervals there are. When a field is completely sown, and left to itself, we cannot actually perceive the crop springing. Even plantations, the rearing of which is by much the highest rural enjoyment, advance so imperceptibly that a Hypochondriac proprietor is hot and sick again and again with *ennui*, and is tempted with wild thoughts to hang himself on one of his own trees long before they are able to bear his weight.

Let not then a man of exuberant vivacity, keen sensations, and perpetual rage for variety, attempt to live in the country. If he does, it is more probable he will be miserable himself and the scorn, perhaps the scourge of those around him. Let the edge of his mind be blunted in the world, and his spirits be reduced to a temperate frame before he settles in a situation where the greatest part of his time must pass without vivid consciousness of any kind, at best in uniform serenity.

If however a man be fit for living in the country by his natural disposition or by having gone through such a course of fermentation in busy and gay life that turbulence is evaporated, and tranquillity is not insipid to him, he may spend a very creditable and agreeable life. It is by no means necessary that every country gentleman should be singular, ignorant, and rustic, like *Hippitus*, in Dr. Young's *Universal Pastoral*. He may be a scholar, and devote several hours a day to books. He may attain enough of the good breeding of a court. He may be an useful justice of the peace, and promote subordinate good morals, and religion in his neighbourhood, and he may have the pleasures of society, if not with so high a zest as in cities, yet in a very satisfactory manner.

Fastidious people, who have long used to the glossy polish of elegant life, may be disgusted with the plainness of those with whom they must associate in the country. But unless they are delicate to sickness, they will by degrees be habituated to a more homely style, and by exerting themselves in complacent attention, they may in a diffuse gentility amongst their visitors.

## A FRIENDLY ADMONITION.

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I am aware of the strong objection, in the country a man is not master as time as in town ; he does not accompany to come to him when he leisure, and likes to see them ; but must be at all times ready to entertain never guests choose to come to him. I imagine this objection is much augmented by a certain indolence of temper, which has not resolution to regulate one's system of life with spirited clarity. Every country gentleman's duty should be considered as a little pendent state, which has its own laws and customs, with which commerce is expected, and which are not held to the inclinations of strangers, may have been accustomed to live gently. The master of the family has his own affairs to arrange, his own enter and amusements to follow : he consider hospitality, and a proper regard and civility to his guests as of the duties of his station ; but duty is not to be a burthensome task ; one gentleman may be more with guests, one may be less ; one may entertain them in one way, one in another ; and these varieties should be encouraged, as producing more happiness than a general sameness ; but it should

never be understood that the master of a family in the country is bound to any particular mode of treating those who visit him. If the view which I now give of a country gentleman's obligations towards his guests were once well established, I am certain that the restraint which is so much dreaded by men of sensibility would no longer exist ; different dispositions would have free scope, and society in the country would have an ease, which both the master of the family and his guests would find infinitely more agreeable than the forced exertions on both sides, which are usually experienced, while neither party is sure how the other really feels.

This paper being now of sufficient length, I shall break off, and reserve till next month some more reflections upon the life of a country gentleman ; but I must not lay down my pen till I have inculcated upon my readers the salutary consideration in my motto, which *Volusenus* in his admirable treatise supposes to be engraved on the seventh pillar of the *Temple of Tranquillity*. Let us do our best to attain happiness either in town or country ; we must still keep in mind, that on this side the grave there will ever be imperfection.

MATA.—In the Hypochondriack, No. XXXVI. col. 2. l. 18. for *reddetis*, r. *reddentis*.  
l. penult. for *ts*, r. *a.*

## FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

### A FRIENDLY ADMONITION.

*Retire ; the world shut out ; thy thoughts call home.* Dr. YOUNG.

the midst of the hurries and bustle of trade and merchandise, surrounded with a thousand objects to engage attention, and constantly employed in the pursuit of the things of time and place, what more seasonable and important admonition can be given to a wealthy merchant and industrious man, than that which is held out contained in the motto I have given above, from Dr. Young's *Thoughts* ?

Retire ! yes, it is the duty of every son and daughter of Adam to retire ; you may ask, for what, from what, when must I retire ? I answer from common concerns of life, to enquire how matters stand between God and the soul, every evening, before I retire to rest—to be wholly swal-

lowed up in the affairs and business of this world, without a thought on, and much less preparation for, another and better world beyond the grave, seems to me very impolitic, to say the least of it ; but it is the case of too many, even professors of religion, in the present day ; if they can but make themselves masters of the mammon of unrighteousness, and become the sons of fortune, little, if any care, is taken to be rich in good works, less concern, if possible, felt about the future well-being of the immortal soul, and no thought at all inculcated respecting the grand and important point of the end of man's creation, and the means to attain it. If this is the case, our being called Christians is only a burlesque upon Christianity, and our professions

g?

of religion the mere white-wash of hypocrisy—to think, is the privilege of all rational creatures; to think seriously, the duty of every real Christian: then let us prove ourselves entitled to these

enobling characters, by cherishing thoughts, speaking good words, and doing good actions.

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.  
Hampstead, Oct. 10th.

### A CAUTION AGAINST JUDGING BY APPEARANCES.

#### A N A N E C D O T E.

**A**BOUT thirty years ago an English packet-boat that had several passengers on board was cast away upon a rock, and in so great danger of sinking, that all who were in it endeavoured to save themselves as well as they could, though only those who could swim well, had a bare possibility of doing it. Among the passengers there were two women of fashion, who seeing themselves in such a disconsolate condition, begged of their husbands not to leave them. One of them chose rather to die with his wife than to forsake her; the other, though he was moved with the utmost compassion for his wife, told her, That for the good of their children, it was better one of them should live than both perish. By a great piece of good luck, next to a miracle, when one of our men had taken the last and long

farewell in order to save himself, the other held in his arms the woman that was dearer to him than life, and the ship was preserved. It is with a sorrow and vexation of mind, that I must tell the sequel of the story, let my reader know, that this happy pair, who were ready to have clasped each other's arms, about three months after their escape, upon some disgust, grew to a coldness at first, and at length fell out to such a degree, that they left one another, and parted forever. The other couple lived together in an uninterrupted friendship and happiness; and what was remarkable, the husband whom the shipwreck induced to have separated from his wife, died few months after her death, not being able to survive the loss of her.

### A BURLESQUE ON GENEALOGY.

#### FROM THE FRENCH.

**T**WO men disputing one day upon their Genealogy, each of them pretended to be better than the other. "You cannot (says one) compare yourself to me, who am of a thousand times better house than you."—"You!" (said the other) Had your father, like mine, the first post of the City?"—"The first post of the City (replied the first) was he governor?"—"No," answered he. "Was he judge?"—"No; not that yet."—"What was he then?" continued the first. "Gate-keeper (replied the second) is not that the first post of the City?"—"Yes (said the other) but mine preceded the first men of the province, he went before the dukes and peers, and before the marshals of France."—"In virtue of what office?"—"In virtue of his post," replied the other. "What was, then, that post?" says he. "He was a postillion (said the other). If my father had taken care, we should have been rich, but he was a fool."—"I grant that to be true (said the other) and I

see clearly that his office is hereditary."

"My father prevented that (added the son of the postillion) for before

the postillion, he was a man of letters."

"What call you a man of letters?"

plied the son of the gate-keeper)

judge, advocate, or counsellor?"

of all those (said the postillion)

runner to the post-office. Call you

that a man of letters?"—"True,

the gate-keeper) but that does not

the antiquity of your family; while

I can trace mine farther back than

hundred years."—"And mine (said

the other) more than eight hundred."

"That's nothing (answered the gate-keeper) I can prove my family to

existed before the Deluge."—"Mine

from Adam," said the postillion.

"And mine before Adam," said the gate-keeper."—"You are in the

(replied the other) the proof is

easy; for before Adam there were

animals but brutes, and it is

certain that you are descended from

them."

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.  
OBSERVATIONS ON A LIQUOR CALLED PUNCH, AND ON  
TEA.

By MR. FRANCIS SPILSBURY, *Chemist.*

HIS favourite substitute for wine, in our country, is particularly used to by persons subject to the as having an immediate tendency producing it, by reason of the acid use of in the composition, whether of the lime, the orange, or the le-

There is something agreeable in of the ingredients which catches the eye, and impresses a favourable idea on our minds; this may be due to one circumstance, that we are well acquainted with each article in its nature, and have no occasion to either lead or arsenic, as being in this liquor to give it additional colour, or to fine it. Had the objection made singly against punch, by the constitutions subject to the gout, had been justified; but when man's body shall carry him so far, as to mention one ingredient only, namely the lemon, and stigmatize that fruit as the author of those ills he experiences, merely as being an acid, without enquiring farther, it is committing an injustice to himself, and of indecency to the planter of the fruit. In instance, we may learn how little is required to superficial evidence, and the vanity of enquiring on what basis such food has been prohibited. How can we produce the like as mistaken notion as in the preceding our consideration, of con- suming, without distinction, all sorts of fruits, whether natural ones, mineral, combined by art, forgetting there are sorts of acids; the one, which are allied to mineral ones, readily door for disease and death; the other, whose friendly tendency is to support our sickly frame, and to preserve health. First we breed ourselves, as it is already noticed, and is that throw off from our weak stomachs, this matter being of a peculiar acid, is the cause of much pain and trouble, so that it is natural for us to dislike every thing whose predominance is an acid taste; therefore even's best gift, fairest fruit,

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is condemned without so much as a hearing. Could we but give ourselves a moment's reflection, we should blush at the thought, and could not be insensible of the benefit these acids are of in the support they administer to man, to combat the heat of certain countries, in which Providence has displayed a father's care in furnishing them so plentifully, as spontaneously to reach forth their branches, and by their beauty and fragrance invite him to partake, and bid him live; otherwise both heat and climate, as in the West Indies, would conspire together to bring the inhabitants to the grave with hasty alkalinized strifes, if not opposed by acids, such as are found in the vegetable creation. In long voyages, where the scurvy reigns triumphant, threatening dissolution every moment to those on board, no sooner is the sound proclaimed on board a ship, of their being near a coast where these fruits grow, but joy sparkles in the despatched mariner's eye, who knows, if he can but reach the shore, these acids freely eaten, will restore his pappy, putrefied limbs, to a sound state. We would beg leave to ask, what fruit can rival the lemon in proving so great a strengthener of the body? Or what fruit is so often called to assist, to counterbalance and drive away a fever? In what fluid will you find the pleasing refreshing draught, equal to that composed of the juice of lemon and spring water? When was this drink known to have set your teeth on edge? When could it be proved, that lemon caused the griping pain to the stomach or bowels? When had you reason to curse it, as producing any of those dreadful acid eructations; and to cure which, what remedy is there equal to lemon, joined with salt of tartar, as in the saline draught; whether the complaint proceeds from eating of too much fruit, or an over-night's indulgence at the bottle? Let those who are troubled with a fetid breath use lemons in their drink as a corrector. Lemons, as if conscious of their own superior virtue, scorn to mix on friendly terms

ferins with other base acids, such as sugar. These are remarks deduced from experience; and we must confess, they carry strong evidence in favour of the lemon: the question naturally arises, what is the reason then that punch is so often complained of, from the use of which many persons suffer, who are not particularly subject to the gout?—the sugar. The fact is, all the bad qualities which have been attributed to the lemon lie in the sugar. Sugar, of itself, is of an acid, corrosive, slimy nature, though cloaked under its sweetness, and being of a smooth pleasing taste, made familiar to our infancy, it remains unsuspected, at the same time that it affords more just reason for censure, than any other article of our food so often complained of: persons who have totally laid it aside, have enjoyed a better state of health: for the truth of this assertion, we appeal to numbers who have severely suffered under this mistake, until the error was pointed out.

To illustrate this important point, so essential to the health of man, we shall beg leave to remark the following facts, which may come under every one's senses to determine. A draught composed of lemon and water only, is a reviving wholesome draught, sitting lightly on the stomach, and agreeing with it in general; add sugar to it, and it becomes the reverse, being changed to a sickly one; and the acid seems of a corrosive nature, particularly hurtful to weak stomachs: on trial every one will find a material difference. The same occasion for observation, though in a stronger degree, is to be met with in punch, which plainly discovers a different acid, similar to that found in minerals; and, in weak constitutions, we do not know a greater cause for complaint than this liquor, rendered worse by drinking it warm, a circumstance that persons of a weak constitution should be careful not to continue; for cold drink strengthens most, whether it be spring mineral waters, beer, or the more rich wines they make use of. On looking over the ingredients used in punch separate, we could not imagine so destructive an acid should be composed, which is not to be met with in either singly: very true; let any per-

son examine the materials, one by one, from which aqua fortis is made, green vitriol and nitre, could it be supposed that such a deadly poison could be drawn from the retort, as even the vapour to be so noxious as to kill? To elucidate how substances, of themselves, and proper for use, by a mixture, be productive of ill consequences, is amply shewn in two able metals, silver and lead. Viewed in the mine; there we find how close the lead has wrapped her garment round the silver, secreting it from the eyes of the hasty passenger, that would prize her of her charms. Here the silver, as it were, by lead \*, lies in obscurity until the midwife (the smelter) brings it forth in radiant brightness, darts its beams to the admirers all around, thus clad in virgin array, she decks her nurse, and even thinks herself exalted by the least familiarity or cognition with lead, taking every opportunity to shew it in striking colours, proof required?—Suppose the chance or negligence, the hundred twentieth part of lead should be mixed with a pound weight of sterling silver; what is the consequence? The artificer, casting into his furnace, to see if his metal has imbibed a proper heat, discerning wrangling in the crucible, tempestuous ebullition, sufficient warning to the skillful artist to expect further trouble; is he at a loss to decide on the quantity, not knowing the exact quantity, he hopes the silver may take no notice of the affront, he proceeds to pour it off, either into a skillet, flattened for plates or dishes, &c. or an ingot, to forge out for wine-spoons, or into a mould for candlesticks. The silver remains inflexible, determined to shew its aversion in one of these ways. The skillet is heated on annealing its blisters, and blisters arise on the surface; these soon escape notice until the piece of metal is near finished; when the endearer erases a flaw, hazards the beauty, and destruction of the whole. In this instance, the ingot refuses its usual form expansion of the hammer-work, if of that sort which is pliable, breaks off short, to the

\* Lead should be freed from silver before it is fit for the plumber's use, it is done with that nicely, but a few minute particles of silver may be extracted.

of the manufacturer, who is often led to make use of disagreeable and unseemly methods to separate this union. We shall not do justice to the author, if we do not observe, that to corroborate the ingratitude of the silver, she fails of shewing her resentment, when chance shall drop an unperceived atom of lead on silver-plate, when made hot, by eating a hole through in an instant. The refiners took the advantage of these disputes, and lead is used as a scourge to purify silver from any base metals, which silver, in her travels abroad, might have contracted.—As further evidential proof, that sugar is the cause of this evil, we would beg leave to ask those who object to punch, whether they do not find an aversion to sweets, confectionary ware, and to jellies, pies, and tarts, when sweetened? That sugar has been esteemed of qualities unfriendly to our constitution, may be deduced from an observation left on record, above a century ago, by Dr. WILLIS \*. Another instance is no less true than extraordinary: the grocers, who handle the sugar, are subject to a complaint, calling them the grocer's itch, which is in malignancy any leprous complaint we have seen, and which often deprives them of the use of their hands, on leaving the business, the malady subsides.—Does not this carry conviction *prima facie?* May we not safely and surely draw an inference, if only we consider the handling sugar we suffer thus, how much more when taken inwardly so frequently? Also we have remarked, that tea has been often censured for other reasons, as being extremely pernicious to the nerves; and that the whole nerves have thereby been considerably affected. Tea, as a plant, is itself an agreeable bitter-flavoured

herb, and as friendly to the constitution while it is beneficial to trade, as perhaps any ever introduced; that persons of a weak constitution should complain against it, is no wonder.—But is it the tea? or is it not rather their weak relaxed stomachs? and warm water, or any other warm liquor, still relaxes more. Is not the tea censured for the unthinkingness of the maid servant, who sees, unconcerned, the finest particles of the water boil away in the steam by the hour together, and leaves the remainder in the kettle, hard, phlegmy, and not fit for use—the minute the kettle boils pour the water on the tea. But this is not all; is not the sugar which is used in this liquor the cause of tea being complained of? Leave off sugar (we had almost said milk) those who found tea disagreeable with them before, will then experience a pleasing infusion, grateful to the stomach. Had not success justified us in the prescription, we had not been so bold as to recommend it so strongly. It is said, strong tea is hurtful to the nerves; but every day's experiment will convince you, that weak tea, joined with sugar, is detrimental. We speak not by conjecture; and every one has the liberty to make use of these remarks as their own prudence shall dictate. We did not consider these things ourselves so attentively formerly; but now are convinced, if sugar was less used, no loss would accrue; on the contrary, much benefit might be gained; or our patients, to whom we have recommended the practice, have deceived us, who have declared that tea is now their delight, as it was before their aversion. It is hard for persons to find out an agreeable substitute, though they wish it, to supply the place of tea, coffee,

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I so much disapprove of things preserved, or very much seasoned with sugar, that I judge the invention of it, and its immoderate use, to have very much contributed to the vast increase of the scurvy in this late age; for that concrete consists of sharp and corrosive salt, though mitigated with a sulphur, as it plainly appears from its chemical analysis; for sugar, distilled by itself, yields a liquor scarce fit to aqua stygia; and if you distil it in a vesica, with a great deal of fuming water poured to it, though the fixed salt will not so ascend, nevertheless a liquor comes from it like the hottest aqua vitae, burning, and very pungent †. When, therefore, sugar, mixed almost with any sort of food, is taken by us in so great a quantity, how probable is it that the blood and humours are rendered salt and sharp, and consequently scorbutical, by its daily use. A certain famous author has laid the blame of the English consumption on the immoderate use of sugar amongst our countrymen; I know not whether the cause of the spreading scurvy may not also be rather derived.

† Rum.

fee, chocolate, &c. which hurt them, not considering that sugar is one cause for its disagreeing. It was said to Cæsar, beware of the Ides of March : we say to persons subject to scorbutic complaints, and weakness of stomach, *beware of sugar*. That in the West Indies, where it is the immediate product, it may be necessary ; but there it may become a serious matter of enquiry, whether the belly-aches they labour under may not be traced to the free use of sugar \* (as much as to the pangs) which is a greater and a different sort

of acid than is produced by the lemon, or any other fruits. Let no man hastily imitate the opinions of another without first weighing well the arguments, circumstances, &c. together, drawing the inference from their own reason and observation ; and not take an ingredient out of their usual diet because it is said to be bad, but let them find it is so.

Mount-Row, on Surry side of Westminster Bridge.

## ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XXII. ON GAMING.

MY ideas are commonly exercised and employed in pursuit of subjects that may tend to obviate vice, soften our cares, and advance harmony amongst mankind ; yet I cannot tell how it happens, but it is evident, that all the schemes hitherto thought of to effect these valuable ends, have proved fruitless and ineffectual. The plans and propositions we hold out to man, by which he might live easy, happy, and honourable to himself, are much less powerful than the allurements he meets with to lead him from them, and gratify his passions, which are usually too enormous and corrupt to be controlled, and the ravages they commit in the mind are too great to listen to the cool and permanent plan of felicity laid down by virtue and honour.

Vice is an irresistible precipice, from whence it is extremely hard to recover ourselves, that profligate instinct we give way to, hurries us from pleasures to vices, from vices to crimes, and from crimes to destruction : the advances to wickedness are rapid and powerful ; the gradations back again to virtue, irksome, slow, and feeble. We may presume to conclude, that the extravagance of a man's passions is proportioned to the nature of his education, and the instructions bestowed on him in his youth, which is a most important and critical season, because a foundation is then laid for much misery or much happiness : a sound education,

and good examples, with a proper sense of religion, will enable us to combat and avoid those perplexities which our errors and a wrong conduct are continually bringing on us. That species of happiness, for which we ought to contend, is made easy to attain by the acquisition of learning, wisdom, and religion. There is a pleasure even in the labour and pains we are at to acquire mental accomplishments, and the trouble we take to enrich our capacities, is abundantly made up to us when we taste of the fruit it produces. It is true wisdom, not which constitutes our contempt for puerile amusements of the age, which are only the offspring of stupidity, folly, and vice ; and, indeed, amongst all capital errors, I look upon our choice of amusements to be one of the greatest, and as the passion for pleasures is the most lasting, and fixes itself the firmest in the mind, so the care to adopt those which are innocent and harmless, to avoid the vicious and criminal, ought to be one of the most important concerns of life.

But since there are some species of amusement which contribute more to advance the cause of vice and profligacy than others ; it may not be proper to single out that which has the worst effects on our conduct, and to point out some of its ill consequences, and to expose it to the contempt and detestation it deserves.

\* Rum, the spirituous article used in punch, as drawn from sugar, is a powerful acid, and new rums are known to be productive of bad consequences in the India islands.

GAMING, we may safely affirm, is most pernicious of all amusements in society, for it is agreed, that no vice amongst us hath so effectually destroyed our good qualities, or so absolutely increased and confirmed our vices : another most unhappy consequence attending Gaming, is, that having once plunged into it, the chances to quitting it are almost innumerable.

There are some vices in our nature, the description and representation of which would shame and terrify us from the practice of them ; but this, though most pernicious, seems also to be best calculated to attach us ; and the methods taken to lessen its destructive consequences have proved ineffectual ; neither is there any prospect of remedy, because it is a vice for which our laws have not provided any moral punishment ; and this is a great evil in politics, since a man is condemned to die for those crimes which spring from it.

People are sometimes struck with the penalties we bestow upon the wickednesses of Lying, Swearing, Envy, Fraud, but Gaming, which produces all these, has the advantage to lie quiet, undetected, and commonly free from blame ; a Gamester is sure never to put his error and folly till he loses his stake, which is paying pretty high for the discovery. However, we will here treat it as an amusement which is Knavery, Passion, Lying, &c. because these are its attendants ; but put it upon the construction it will bear, and except what charms there can possibly be to make it preferable to innocent mirth and good conversation ; but friendly company especially, I am at a loss to know from what cause inclination for Gaming proceeds : to be a loss of time would be speaking too favourably of it, particularly respect to CARDS in private company ; because it is much if there be one amongst them to whom ill fortune and loss of money is insupportable. Besides, cards put an end to all conversation, and sometimes to friendship ; they promote anxiety, raise, and inflame our worst passions, which were dormant, and ruffle and distract the senses, which appears by fits, obstinacy, or anger ; where-

as conversation refines the understanding, and gives those who excel in it an opportunity of gratifying so laudable a desire.

In fine, *Gaming*, instead of advancing good humour, cheerfulness, and fellowship, seems to be its greatest enemy ; so that in its most favourable light it is certainly a most pernicious, heedless, and unwarrantable amusement : the circumstance of winning or losing money is not to be looked on with indifference, people sometimes go beyond honesty to accomplish the former, but the latter is sure to produce anger, uneasiness, and rage. The Marquis D'Argent, in his Chinese Spy, gives the following excellent satirical description of *cards* ; " The stage is a green table ; and the principal agents that do business in the scene with the players, are small pieces of pasteboard, painted on one side with magic figures, which raise very surprising commotions in them. But they do not produce the same effects on every one of the players, some they enliven with a gay and smiling countenance, and others they deject with a gloomy and sullen air. The main point of skill in the science arises from having certain pieces of pasteboard rather than others. The Annals of the British Monarchy mention a great number of citizens who either hanged, shot, or drowned themselves, for not having successfully excelled in this science. This play is also a kind of civil war, wherein almost always the weakest beats the strongest, and wherein boldness is often more necessary than prudence. Sometimes also timidity succeeds, and courage fails : this spectacle is again divided into two branches, playing for little, which makes the scene diverting, and playing deep, which forms a scene of affliction ; in the one, the parties are discomposed ; in the other, ruined. It is scarce possible to paint these scenes to the life. I shall only say, that an infernal fury torments the actors ; some beat themselves, and tear their clothes, others break and dash the stage and scenery in pieces, and devour or commit to the flames those very magic figures that torment them, with the most horrid imprecations. There are other consequences, too dismal to mention."

Thus, under the disguise of ignorance about our customs, our ingenious author ridicules the folly and absurdity of

of Gaming. He makes it a matter of astonishment, that men who pretend to reason should lie, blaspheme, cheat, and bring themselves and families to destruction, by the mixing and comparing together a few bits of paper, by which a fortune may be won or lost. The idle habit of Gaming brings with it a number of others, which would otherwise be dormant, and invisible: it is to the mind like the plunging of a stone in

a pool of water, which is sure to bring the mud up to the surface; that vacuity of the mind which is filled up with useful contemplation, of course the harbinger of misery, folly, and wickedness. And, who discovers a forwardness and thirst for Gaming, throws out a sure indication of a weak superficial mind, disposed to be employed in the most degrading and unworthy pursuits.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.  
THE GOOD-NATURED HUSBAND.  
A CHARACTER.

THERE cannot be a more good-natured husband than Uxander; he is so extravagantly fond of his Liberia, so charmed with the beauties of her person, and so enraptured with her engaging behaviour, that he is never happy but when he is either carrying her into public places to be admired, or filling his house with friends to admire her. Whenever he has company at home, or meets his friends abroad, he goes about from one to the other, and says, "Did you ever see so fine a creature? Is not she a picture? Am not I a fortunate fellow to have such a delicate piece of flesh and blood in my possession?" His friends all flatter his vanity, though they laugh heartily at his folly. They extol her to the skies, and wonder how he insinuated himself into her affections. Uxander smiles with an air of self-satisfaction, and answers, "The dear creature, to be sure, saw something in me which struck her; I don't know how to account for my felicity."

Liberia is, indeed, a very fine woman; majestically tall, and delicately formed: she has very regular features, bright eyes, and a blooming complexion. In short, she has charms sufficient to draw admiration wherever she appears, and she is not in the least displeased with it. Like an obedient wife, in compliance with her husband's passion for seeing her admired, she gives him all the pleasure she can in his own way, by suffering his friends to take a thousand pretty innocent freedoms with her before his face. He, like a good-natured soul, sits by, and with the greatest complacency of countenance,

hugs himself, to think what a jewel a woman he possesses, receiving a compliment paid to her person as a compliment to his own taste. He is wise so good-natured, that he does not insist upon going in parties of pleasure with her, when she hints a desire that his company should be excluded from them; he is satisfied that she will be admired, whether he is with her or not, and is therefore extremely easy on those occasions.

Liberia, when Uxander first married her, having had a sober education under the direction of very prudent parents, was as good as she was beautiful; but by losing her own amiable qualities, and being connected with her husband's, she became less and less strict in the performance of the conjugal duties; and at this present, in her fifth connubial year, though quite so bold, brazen, and abandoned as Lady H———, cares as little for her husband, and abuses his bed without a few corrections from her conscience. With her ladyship's liberal dispensation, she possesses also her exquisite ingenuity, and makes poor Uxander believe, that she is increasing his family with a useful offspring, that she is a saint of the first order. He has, it is true, frequently surprised her in situations which appear to him very sanctified, but has always art enough to clear her from unfavourable constructions.

Had Liberia fallen into the hands of a man of sense, she would have been, in all probability, an excellent exemplary wife, and would have distinguished for her conjugal virtues, but not having a very elevated

ing, and being wedded to a man has a very weak one, she was easily drawn into indiscretions; when once a woman begins to be indiscreet, she is fair way to be infamous.

No man (the Roman satyrist says) ever execrably flagitious on a sudden; the highest flights of villainy are led by gradual deviations from rectitude." To this assertion we may add, no man was ever eminently incontinent till after frequent violations of the law of chastity.

Liberia, by the extravagant fondness of her husband, being soon intoxicated with the fumes of adulation, soon grew indifferent to him; and though she was overburthened with wisdom herself sagacity enough to know, that she was linked to as foolish a fellow as ever existed; and that she might, with little dexterity, make a most comfortable cuckold of him. Dazzled with

the lustre of her charms, he is totally blind to the errors in her conduct; and while she is admired by the world, gives himself no kind of concern about them.

Liberia was, at first, rather cautious in her deportment, and circumspect in her carriage before those with whom she intrigued; but she soon grew so emboldened, by her husband's excessive easiness about the management of her amours, that she now makes her assignations before his face, and talks with as much familiarity to her gallants in his presence, as if he was absent. Liberia is now, indeed, grown so thoroughly assured of Uxander's extreme good-nature, and facility of disposition, that she keeps a charming fellow constantly in the house with her, and frequently contrives to enjoy the exquisite pleasures arising from stolen endearments without even being suspected of conjugal infidelity.

## FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. CURSORY THOUGHTS ON HOPE.

HOPES! thou best of heaven's gifts! When the gloom of distresses gather around me, let me never know want of thy all-clearing ray. But I ever want thy presence?—When I consider the perpetual change of nature, I am ready to hope my sufferings have their change. I see the rudest succeeded by the gentlest calm; dullness of night by the glimpse of day, and the thick gathered clouds dispersed by a breath, clearing the expansion. The distresses of nature are thus changed to cheerfulness. This is frequently with man. The blast of fortune subsides into the spirit of patience; the heart-oppressive load is dispersed by the ray of hope-spiration, and our congregated woes are eased by a shower of tears. Our afflictions, like envenomed snakes, bear with them an antidote to their own sting. That when I consider the changes of life, Hope is always my companion. Life's wheel of life being in constant motion, is the cause as some de-

scend others ascend. And if I am on the lowest spoke—I may reasonably expect to be higher. At any rate, I cannot be lower than the lowest. As the sun does not stop in its meridian glory, but continues declining until it is entirely set, and leaves no trace of its course, let not the man who has reached the pinnacle of his ambition exult—but rather fear his approaching decline, which soon may end, and not leave a trace of his having so gloriously existed.

I have always thought Hope was the gale of our life, which fills the sails of our bark, and prevents its laying as a hulk on this sea of troubles. Another reason why I am not without its comforts, is, reflecting that every man bath his different course. How then can the gale be propitious to us all at one time? While it is adverse to me, others are sailing to their desired port. Hope then whispers me—despair not! to-morrow the wind may change so as to waft you to the port of your desire.

W.

## A N E C D O T E.

Esteemed Voltaire, in his Treatise on Toleration, says, "Take of the Royal Exchange in Lon-

don, a place more venerable than many courts of justice, where the representatives of all nations meet for the benefit of

of mankind : there the Jew, the Mahometan, and the Christian, transact business together, as though they were all of the same religion, and give the name of infidels to none but *bankrupts* : there the Presbyterian confides in the Anabaptist, and the Churchman depends on the affirmation of the Quaker. At the breaking up of this pacific and free assembly, some withdraw to the syna-

gogue; and others to the bottle-man goes and is baptised in a tub ; that man has his son circumcised and causes a set of Hebrew words the meaning of which he is an stranger) to be mumbled over the infant : others retire to their church and there wait the inspiration of heaven, with their hats on ; and all satisfied."

## THE WOMAN OF FEELING. AN INTERESTING STORY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

**I**N books, whether moral or amusing, there are no passages more captivating, both to the writer and reader, than those delicate strokes of sentimental morality, which refer our actions to the determination of Feeling. In these, the poet, the novel-writer, and the essayist, have always delighted. I imagine, however, there is much danger in pushing these qualities too far ; the rules of our conduct should be founded on a basis more solid, if they are to guide us through the various situations of life ; but the young enthusiast of sentiment and Feeling is apt to despise those lessons of vulgar virtue and prudence, which would confine the movements of a soul formed to regulate itself by finer impulses. I speak from experience ; with what justice, you shall judge, when you have heard the little family history I am going to relate.

My niece, Emilia ——, was left to my care by a brother whom I dearly loved, when she was a girl of about ten years old. The beauty of her countenance, and the elegance of her figure, had already attracted universal notice ; as her mind opened, it was found not less worthy of admiration. To the sweetest natural dispositions, she united uncommon powers, both of genius and of understanding ; these I spared no pains to cultivate and improve ; and I think I so far succeeded, that in her eighteenth year Emilia was inferior to few women of her age, either in personal attractions, or in accomplishments of the mind. My fond hopes (for she was a daughter to me) looked now for the reward of my labour, and I pictur-

ed her future life as full of happiness and virtue.

One feature of her mind was strongly predominant ; a certain delicacy and fineness of Feeling, which she had inherited from nature, and which earliest reading had tended to encourage and increase. To this standard, she was apt to bring both her own affections and the actions of others ; and allowed more to its effects, both in praise and blame, than was consistent either with justice or expediency. I sometimes deavoured gently to combat these dispositions. She was not always logical, but she was always eloquent in their defence ; and I found her more confirmed on their side, the more I obliged her to be their advocate. I preferred, therefore, being silent on the subject, thinking that a little more experience and knowledge of the world would necessarily weaken their influence.

At her age, and with her feelings, it is necessary to have a friend. Emilia had found one at a very early period. Harriet S—— was the daughter of a neighbour of my brother's, a few years older than my niece. Several branches of their education the two young ladies had received together ; in these the superiority lay much on the side of Emilia. Harriet was no wise remarkable for fineness of genius or quickness of parts, but though her acquirements were moderate, she knew how to manage them to advantage ; and there was often a certain avowal of her inferiority, which conciliated affection the more, as she did not claim admiration. Her manners were soft and winning, like those

of Emilia, her mother ; the name of Emilia's mother I found it so totaly displeased me to mention when I bestow'd it as a name as much term which apply to all names, they are as happy as ; and in society the and self rights of Friendship, much evidence thaters (not me separate to remonst Emilia in so serious of so discoursesably warm ears, and new not h day forth her, I for d. hat office tie only it close ed with his an op d itself. a young larlow, a come to th her, withi ated at o al thoufa er expect a match young but his reason, s relation After t and sec piece was married e commi on, to fo ND. MA

Emilia, her sentiments as delicate and refined; there seemed, however, less of care in both.

Emilia's attachment to this young man I found every day increase, till at length it so totally engrossed her, as rather to displease me. When together, their conversation was confined almost entirely to each other; or, what politeness forced them to bestow upon others, they considered as a tax which it was fair to pay as much as possible. The world, among which they applied indiscriminately to almost every one but themselves, they seemed to feel as much pleasure as happiness in being secluded from it; and its laws of prudence and propriety they held as the invention of mad and selfish minds, insensible to the rights of Feeling, of sentiment, and friendship. These ideas were, I believe, much strengthened by a correspondence that occupied most of the hours (not many indeed) in which they were separated. Against this I ventured to remonstrate, in a jocular manner, with Emilia; she answered me in a tone so serious, as convinced me of the danger of so romantic an attachment. The discourse on the subject grew increasingly warm: Emilia at last burst into tears, and I apologized for having, without how, offended her. From that day forth, though I continued her friend, I found I had ceased to be her master.

That office was now Harriet's alone; she only wanted some difficulty to draw it closer, some secret to be entwined with some distress to alleviate. This an opportunity soon after presented itself. Harriet became enamoured of a young gentleman of the name of Tarlow, an officer of dragoons, who had come to the country on a visit to her father, with whom he had been acquainted at college. As she inherited a small thousand pounds, independent of her expectations from her father, a match was a very favourable one for a young man who possessed no revenue but his commission. But, for that reason, the consent of the young man's relations was not to be looked for. After some time, therefore, of secret and secret attachment, of which my niece was the confidante, the young man married without it, and trusted the common relatings of parental affection, to forgive a fault which could

not be remedied. But the father of Harriet remained quite inexorable; nor was his resentment softened even by her husband's leaving the army; a step which, it was hoped, might have mitigated his anger, as he had often declared it principally to arise from his daughter's marrying a soldier.

After some fruitless attempts to reinstate themselves in the old gentleman's affections, they took up their residence in a provincial town, in a distant part of the kingdom, where, as Harriet described their situation to Emilia, they found every wish gratified in the increasing tenderness of one another. Emilia, soon after, went to see them in their new abode; her description of their happiness, on her return, was warm to a degree of rapture. Her visit was repeated, on occasion of Harriet's lying-in of her first child. This incident was a new source of delight to Emilia's friends, and of pleasure to her, in their society. Harriet, whose recovery was slow, easily prevailed on her to stay till it was completed. She became a member of the family, and it was not without much regret on both sides, that she left, at the end of six months, a house, from which, as she told me, the world was secluded, where sentiment regulated the conduct, and happiness rewarded it. All this while I was not without alarm, and could not conceal my uneasiness from Emilia; I represented the situation in which her friend stood, whom prudent people must consider as having, at least, made a bold step, if not a blameable one—I was answered rather angrily, by a warm remonstrance against the inhumanity of parents, the unfeelingness of age, and the injustice of the world.

That happiness which my niece had described as the inmate of Harriet's family, was not of long duration. Her husband, tired of the inactive scene into which his marriage had cast him, grew first discontented at home, and then sought for that pleasure abroad which his own house could not afford him. His wife felt this change warmly, and could not restrain herself from expressing her Feelings. Her complaints grew into reproaches, and riveted her husband's dislike to her society, and his relish for the society of others. Emilia was, as usual, the confidante of her friend's distress; it was now increased by a lingering

gering illness, into which she had fallen after the birth of her second girl. After informing me of those disagreeable circumstances in which her Harriet was situated, Emilia told me she had formed the resolution of participating, at least, if she could not alleviate her friend's distress, by going directly to reside in her house. Though I had now lost the affections of my niece, she had not yet forced me into indifference for her. Against this proposal I remonstrated in the strongest manner. You will easily guess my arguments; but Emilia would not allow them any force. In vain I urged the ties of duty, of prudence, and of character. They only produced an eulogium on generosity, on friendship, and on sentiment. I could not so far command my temper as to forbear some observations, which my niece interpreted into reflections upon her Harriet. She grew warm on the subject; my affection for her would not suffer me to be cool. At last, in the enthusiasm of her friendship, she told me I had cancelled every bond of relationship between us; that she would instantly leave my house, and return to it no more. She left it accordingly, and set out for Harriet's that very evening.

There, as I learned, she found that lady in a situation truly deplorable: her health declined, her husband cruel, and the fortune she had brought him wasted among his companions at the tavern and the gaming-table. The last calamity the fortune of Emilia enabled her to relieve; but the two first she could not cure, and her friend was fast sinking under them. She was at last seized with a disorder which her weak frame was unable to resist, and which, her physicians informed Emilia, would soon put a period to her life. This intelligence she communicated to the husband in a manner suited to wring his heart for the treatment he had given his wife. In effect, Marlow was touched with that remorse which the consequences of profligate folly will sometimes produce in men more weak than wicked. He too had been in use to talk of 'Feeling and of sentiment. He was willing to be impelled by the passions, though not restrained by the principles of virtue, and to taste the pleasures of vice, while he thought he abhorred its depravity. His conver-

sion was now as violent as sudden. Emilia believed it sincere, because confidence was natural to her, and the effects of sudden emotion her favour system. By her means a thorough union took place between Mr. and M<sup>r</sup>. Marlow; and the short while the last survived, was passed in that luxury reconciliation which more than re-states the injurer in our affection. Harriet died in the arms of her husband, and, by a solemn adjuration, left Emilia the comfort of him, and care of her children.

There is, in the communion of sorrow, one of the strongest of all emotions; and the charge which Emilia had received from her dying friend, her daughters, necessarily produced freest and most frequent intercourse with their father. Debts, which former course of life had obliged him to contract, he was unable to pay; the demands of his creditors were more peremptory, as, by the death of his wife, the hopes of any pecuniary assistance from her father were cut off. In the extremity of this distress, he communicated it to Emilia. Her generosity relieved him from the embarrassment, and gave him that further support which is formed by the gratitude those we oblige. Mean while, the exertions of that generosity, suffered considerable inconvenience. The world was loud, and sometimes ridiculous, in its censure of her conduct. I tried once more by a letter, with all the art I was master of, to call her from the labyrinth into which this false sort of virtue had inveigled her. My endeavours were vain. I found that sentiment, like religion, its superstition and its martyrdom. Every hardship she suffered she accounted a trial, every censure she endured as a testimony of her virtue. At length my poor deluded niece was so entangled in the toils which her own imagination and the art of Marlow had spread over her, that she gave to the dying Harriet the romantic interpretation of becoming the wife of her widower, and the mother of her children. Her heart bleeds while I foresee the consequences! She will be wretched. Feelings ill accommodated to her infirmities! Her sensibility will aggravate that ruin to which it has led her. The world will not even afford that

sorrows which the prudent may see, and the selfish will deride. Let me warn, at least, where I can remedy. Tell your readers this, sir. Tell them there are bounds beyond which virtuous feelings cease to

be virtue; that the decisions of sentiment are subject to the control of prudence, and the ties of friendship subordinate to the obligations of duty.

I am, &c.

LEONTIUS.

## POPISH RITES AND CEREMONIES.

(Continued from our Magazine for August page 362.)

### TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,  
ACCORDING to promise, I now conclude my correspondence with on the subject of the absurd andious rites and ceremonies of the ch of Rome, by transmitting some rks relative to one of their most so- religious duties; the observance which, we shall find enforced by pains enalties for omission, and the con- nances of which to civil society, are alarming than all the rest. Your g place to these observations, as ave done to my former communis, will entitle you to the thanks of candid protestant, and more espe- to those of, sir,

Your most humble servant,  
THEOPHILUS.

Bridge, Oct. 3, 1780.

### ON CONFESSION.

branch of religious policy what- so well calculated to promote the al interest, and to favour the am- views of the priesthood, as Au- Confession; that is to say, the injoined by the Romish church on sons of every rank, and of both after they have attained the age years, to confess their sins to and friars, authorised by the hear their Confessions, to undergo penances, to cominute bound for crimes, to grant in- cuses, and at discretion to pro- what their credulous penitents to be, a full and perfect absolu- remission of their sins.

institution, like many others, into the Christian system, many ter its purity had been contami- by designing, selfish men, is on a wilful misinterpretation of lowing passages in scripture: ever sins ye remit, they are re- unto them, and whose soever sins

ye retain, they are retained, St. John, xx. 23. Confess your faults one to another, St. James, 1st epist. xx. 16. From the first of these texts, they pretend a power derived from the apostles, and lodged in the popes their successors, from whom they receive it as his delegates, to pardon sins. But whoever reads the gospel with that attention which its sacred character ought to command, will be astonished at the abuse of this passage by the Romish priests. It was undoubtedly a power given by Christ to the chosen twelve, after his crucifixion, when he appeared to his disciples; it was limited to them, and could not be conferred by mortals on each other. It was the immediate act of God, not of man, and therefore could not be transferred from the apostles, or be handed down by them to posterity. With respect to the pas- sage in the Epistle of St. James, it cer- tainly means no more than to recom- mend a pious practice of conversing together on religious topics, and in such conversations, acknowledging to each other generally, the omission, or neglect of some religious duty, or the commission of some faults repugnant to the principles of the Christian religion. Such friendly intercourses and commu- nications of each others sentiments are kept up to this day amongst devout Protestants, but they extend no further than to general acknowledgements of the frailty of human nature, the force of the passions, the cares, concerns, and temptations of the world, which distract their thoughts, and occasion neglects of the duties of religion, or violations of the ordinances of God. These errors they piously bewail to each other, im- parting their resolutions to amend their lives, and imploring for each other, the assistance of the Holy Spirit; but they

never imagine it can be in the power of any person upon earth to absolve them from their sins, much less to compound by means of certain corporal punishments, or by pecuniary commutations.

However, absurd as it may seem, auricular Confession has been made the corner-stone of the Romish church, and has been the chief instrument of its temporal power and wealth. It has founded, and subverted kingdoms; it has erected, and endowed abbeys, monasteries, and convents; it has deprived heirs of their estates, widows of their jointures, and orphans of their bread. It has deposed and murdered princes, disgraced and banished statesmen, defeated generals and admirals; fomented tumults and insurrections of the people; and sown discord, division, and implacability in private families. In a word, it has been productive of every evil in human society, that the most fertile imaginations could conceive, or the most daring or dexterous hands could execute. It remains now to unfold by what means.

Secrecy is the basis of security and safety to states, as well as to individuals; our ignorance of the thoughts and actions of our neighbours is the bond of peace; and blindness to our own future destiny constitutes our chief folly. All this harmony which links together the great chain of civil society, and connects private families intimately, has been frequently broken, and often totally destroyed, by auricular Confession in Roman Catholic countries.

As Confession is a duty strictly enjoined to all persons professing the Romish religion, after they are seven years of age, and it is accounted a mortal sin to omit it, we may fairly conclude, that it is a solemn rite duly observed, at the stated seasons appointed by the church, and these occur frequently in the course of the year. Some go to Confession on all holidays or festivals, others every month, but none ought to dispense with it any longer than three months.

To begin then, with children; it is but too well known how unguarded most people are in the recesses of domestic life, with respect to their conversation before their children, and often in the hearing of their servants; from children and servants, therefore, the minister and less important secrets of

families may be acquired by an am confessor; and it is to be remembered that in every Roman Catholic family whether in England or elsewhere, there is always a priest or friar upon a footing of strict intimacy; and generally speaking, he is the confessor to some part, if not to all the family. Now let us suppose, this, or any other person privately acquainted with our thoughts, natural disposition, temper, and views; is it not apparent that such a person will have a very great advantage over us, and be enabled to bias our thoughts, words, and actions, more or less in his own favour, turning them to his own benefit, either for the gratification of his own passions, or for promoting his own worldly interest, as well as of the fraternity to which he belongs? The influence such a person will have over every branch of a family will be proportioned to the degrees of understanding they possess, and to their attachment to the forms of godliness; that is to say, to the external rites and ceremonies of the church. The credulous and credulous will be awed by superstitious apprehensions of punishment which they can escape by no means but pecuniary commutation. And how easy it is for a confessor without revealing a confession, to lay upon the foible or reputed sinner, which they know the master or master of a family are most addicted, to insinuate in conversation the means of atonement: thus offerings are made at the shrines of particular saints incidently belonging to particular priests, at convenient times they remove, money is put into strong boxes which they have the keys. Thus the numbers of masses are paid for; the beys and monasteries have been established formerly; and thus the society of the Jesuits, whose order almost monopolized the profitable business of confession, grew so immensely rich, became the envy of all the other religious orders, by whom they were detested than by the Protestants, who would fill a volume to enter into detail of the innumerable ways of getting money by Confessions. The quarrels of brothers and sisters, the disobedience of children to their parents; the servants, all turn to account; there are but three species of penance

sisted for common offences : corporal punishment, mortifications, or humiliations, and commutations. The first has been almost totally exploded, owing to the shameful and scandalous abuses made of it, in the pleasing chastisement of beautiful women. The second, which consists in ordering the penitent to fast certain days, and for a certain time, those days when he might otherwise have feasted, or to repeat a certain number of prayers, and be secluded from society, is seldom in use, unless poverty precludes the administration of the third.

The poor must fast, weep, and pray, & rich for their sins must amply pay."

In time of Lent, and the Ember weeks, when the Roman Catholics are obliged to fast, the confessors, who know the inclinations of their penitents, are ever ready to remind such as are likely to gratify their appetites, that indulgences may be purchased : in Roman Catholic countries, notices are put upon the chapel doors of convents to inform the people, that plenary indulgences are to be had there ; which is to be understood. The popes from time to time, have granted a dispensing power to the communities of mendicant friars, by which they are allowed to give full indulgence to any person who applies for it, at their convents, for a certain number of days, to fulfil the duties enjoined by the church ; nay, some go so far as to maintain, that these indulgences extend to atonement for any sins they may commit. To be entitled to this remission of sins, or allowance to eat meat in Lent (if it be only confined to such innocent transgressions) money or richments in silver, gold, or jewels, are given at the shrines of the blessed virgin, or of some saint, at the altar of the cross, and the friars at proper times receive and apply them to the subsistence of their fraternity, and the support of their convent.

However, if the evils were confined within these narrow limits, the peace and harmony of society would not be endangered. A great deal of money might be expended in a manner commendable, it will be said, is devoted to the purposes of maintaining parishes of inoffensive people. Yet, politically considered, this is a public

evil, for they are useless members of a state, who might have contributed to its defence, or its improvement, by their valour or their labour.

But it is in the gratification of the other passions that we are to search for the great mischief that has been done to society, by means of auricular Confession.

Ambition has, in all ages and countries, been the predominant passion of the clergy ; but it has more particularly prevailed amongst the Romish priests and monks, from the time that the bishop of Rome assumed sovereign powers, and became the fountain and dispenser of ecclesiastical dignities, accompanied with princely revenues. Emperors and kings professing the Romish faith, having been always either absolutely dependants on the popes, or influenced by them, Confession has ever been the instrument of promotion in the Romish church, and remains so to this hour. Accordingly, we find the confessors of Romish kings and their ministers raised to the prelacy, and often to the sovereign pontificate. History teems with the bloody records of the wars and persecutions fomented and carried on by ambitious priests, thus promoted through the intrigues of Confession. They have made themselves masters of the state secrets, and of the dispositions of the several courts of Europe, and formerly became the arbiters of their conduct. Whenever the arm of secular power grew too strong for them, they held it lawful to cut it off, and all the designs of monarchs and statesmen being discovered by the crafty management of their confessors ; depositions, excommunications, and assassinations of princes, were the consequence, as often as they opposed the general interests of the church, the emoluments of certain religious orders, or the aggrandisement of particular priests. The Annals of England, before the Reformation, and of France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, furnish an amazing number of tragical events to support this assertion ; but it must be acknowledged, that the power of the Romish priesthood in political affairs has greatly declined since the suppression of the pernicious order of the Jesuits ; that fraternity, as we before observed, almost monopolized the business of Confession, at every court ; indeed, they totally ingrossed it, and the last

Last blessed effect of it was seen in the attempt to assassinate the late king of Portugal, and bring about an entire revolution in that kingdom; happily for mankind, the discovery of that conspiracy, and of some practices of a similar nature in France, which likewise proved abortive, occasioned the dissolution of their order; but the sensible pontiff, who had the courage to suppress them, the late pope, could not escape their vengeance, being poisoned by one of their agents.

The subversion of states, and dethroning of sovereigns, being no longer in the power of confessors, and those with whom they were connected, let us consider the evils produced in society by Confession, at present. These regard the manners of the people, and the concerns of domestic life. We need not go back to the memoirs of Father Gerard and Madame Cadeire, we have only to inspect the authentic accounts given us by modern travellers of the dissipated voluptuous manners of the gay cities of France and Italy. To what are we to attribute the unrestrained infidelity of married women, the extravagance of criminal intrigues, and the lascivious lives of cardinals, bishops, abbé's, priests, and monks; but to Confession. Much has been said of the secrecy of the father confessors, but this is a mere farce, for nothing can be more easy than to reveal the substance of a Confession by hints, without an absolute relation of the whole. Ladies in all Roman Catholic countries are watched to Confession by those who have designs upon them, and there is no difficulty in knowing by the same vigilance who are their confessors. A bribe in this case may induce the holy fathers to inform the gallant if there is a probability of success, without revealing a Confession, if they go no farther.

As to the confessors themselves, it cannot be denied that they have the door thrown open to the gratification of their own vicious inclinations, when they are made acquainted with the frailties of their female penitents. He, who knows that the beautiful object of his desires has defiled her husband's bed, or committed incest with her brother, will take no denial. But, even supposing that they who thus acquire the most intimate knowledge of

the thoughts and actions of mankind were to make no bad use of it; the very practice itself is the foundation of immorality. With women Confession is a palliative remedy; quiets their consciences; for as often as they repeat the pleasing sin, absolution is at hand, and they rest perfectly satisfied with their conduct. Even common prostitutes in Roman Catholic countries go regularly to Confession, and pay a part of the wages of iniquity to the church for absolution. As to the men, when we consider how few in the present time, can boast elevated notions above the vulgar, when we observe how much they under the influence of the women, may fairly conclude, that two thirds of them, in all the polite Roman Catholic world, take the same spiritual opinion as the ladies, to quiet the qualms of conscience. There can be little doubt about the matter, with respect to the whole tribe of *Licesbeos* and petit-maitres, the former are the inseparable companions of confessors.

To conclude; as the chief design of these remarks on the errors of Pius IX. is to guard the weak part of our people against the artful delusions of its priesthood, it may not be improper to add, the general questions which are asked at Confession, from which it may be conjectured what kind of sins fall most under the cognisance of the confessor, and for which they compound money, and most readily grant absolution. In all the churches, and in the chapels belonging to the convents, there are boxes somewhat like the boxes, called Confessionals, in which the father confessors sit; in these there are small doors, suitable in height of a person kneeling; these doors are open, and hear the confession of the penitent, who kneels outside. But persons of rank, and families in good circumstances, are privately confessed at home.

The confessor being in his professional, and the penitent ready, proceeds in this form. "Who art thou? What is your age, what your situation in life, are you married or single?" Answers being obtained, proceeds, "What have you done? What do you want to confess?" Here the penitent mentions the sin. Then follow these interrogations—"In what

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London Mag. Oct.<sup>r</sup> 1780.



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you committed it? With whom did  
you commit it? In what manner?  
often have you repeated the same  
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short story shall serve as a key to  
interrogatories.—The Jesuits used  
to oblige their scholars to confess them-  
selves on every holiday. On one of  
these days, it so happened that the fa-  
thers at the college at St. Omers, in  
Flanders, who were appointed to hear  
Confessions, neglected their duty,  
several of the scholars were kept on  
knees a considerable time in the  
church, when they wanted to pursue  
amusements. At length, they  
thought of the following stratagem :  
saying that a certain young lady  
had spent three or four hours every

week at the confessional with the father  
rector, and observing a lady in a veil in  
the church, they dispatched one of their  
body to inform the father that Madam  
\_\_\_\_\_ waited for him. Their ap-  
plications before, to be confessed, were  
in vain—the fathers were engaged in  
profound meditation (on the bowling-  
green) but now the pious rector came  
in great haste, and perceiving the lady  
at a distance, he dismissed the boys  
with a benediction, telling them, "he  
knew already what they had to say,  
that they had only some scholars faults  
to confess, not worth a formal absolu-  
tion." The boys immediately flew to  
their sports, blessing God as they went,  
that they had not so many sins to con-  
fess as Madam \_\_\_\_\_ ; for if they  
had, he would not have made an end of  
confessing them all till the next day.

## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

*True History of the Proceedings of the Session of Parliament, begun and holden  
at Westminster, on Thursday the 25th Day of November, 1779, and continued  
on Saturday, July the 8th, 1780. Being the SIXTH and last Session of the Four-  
th Parliament of Great-Britain.*

(Continued from our last Magazine, page 422.)

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, June 1.  
Earl of Shelburne, who had desired  
the House might be summoned for the  
purpose, made the following motion : "That  
a noble address be presented to his ma-  
jesty, addressing him, that he would be gra-  
tified to order the proper officers to  
show the House, copies of his majesty's  
declaration, published in the London Gazette  
on the 18th (see our Monthly Chroni-  
cle for April, page 186) suspending the  
commercial treaty between Holland and Great Britain,  
prividing that republic of all the privi-  
leges and advantages she enjoyed under those  
treaties. Also copies of all memorial-, let-  
ters, and other papers, that have passed be-  
tween the States General and his majesty's  
ministers, on that subject. Together with all  
the neutral northern powers and his  
majesty's ministers, from the 1st of May  
to the present time." (See State  
Magazine for June, p. 26c.)

great purposes to the nation that this  
war intended to answer, were ex-  
plained and enlarged upon by the noble earl,  
in his speech, replete with political know-  
ledge. The chief points insisted upon were,  
that the ministry were highly culpable for

the seizure of the Dutch admiral and his  
convoy, which step had alarmed all the neu-  
tral powers, and engaged them to enter into  
a confederacy, to preserve the freedom of na-  
vigation and commerce, a confederacy that  
would be productive of injurious consequences  
to Great Britain. That a precipitate sus-  
pension of all the treaties subsisting between  
the States General and this country, and de-  
priving the Dutch of all the privileges and  
benefits they enjoyed by those treaties, was  
a measure neither founded in wisdom, equity,  
nor common honesty. And, that the bad  
conduct of administration had been such, as  
compelled the only ally of Great Britain,  
the Empress of Russia, to become an ally of  
France, by publishing a declaration, to which  
other powers were invited to accede, which  
must effectually cut off from us the means of  
carrying on the war. His lordship censured  
the Empress of Russia's declaration, as intro-  
ducing a new maritime code, in direct viola-  
tion of the established law of nations, and  
seemed to think it ought to be resented by  
Great Britain, as an absolute breach of neu-  
trality. In order to enforce the importance  
of continuing in amity with the Dutch, his  
lordship mentioned a sentiment of his late  
majesty—That Holland and England were  
man

man and wife; they might scold, but they must not part. In fine, he gave it as his opinion, that an administration which had brought us into so deplorable a situation, ought to be removed; and the more readily to effect this, he wished his majesty, in imitation of Charles II. and Queen Anne, would come *in cognito* to the House, and hear their debates on the misconduct of his ministers.

Lord Stortford rose to oppose the motion, and to contradict unsupported assertions, by stating matters of fact to the House. With respect to Holland, he said, that the States General had been early apprised of the unprovoked war commenced against this country, and had been cautioned in the mildest terms against granting any assistance directly or indirectly to our enemies: they were reminded of the treaties subsisting between the two countries, and of the natural connection between them; but they were not called upon to furnish the succours stipulated by treaties till Spain had joined with France against Great Britain; and then, instead of giving any answer, or remaining decisively neutral, they supplied France and Spain with naval stores, contrary to the faith of treaties, and to the law of nations.

No answer was given to the representations of our minister, a man of the greatest abilities, and for whom the Dutch in general have a great veneration; immediate answers were given to the French minister's memorials, and the French faction in Holland bore down our court. In this case, what was to be done, but, when the dagger was furnished to the enemy, to stop the blow; this was done in the seizure of Admiral Byland and his convoy. And when it was found that no answer could be got as to the stipulated succours, what was done by the declaration, but to tell Holland, that as she thought herself no longer bound by treaties, England could not continue a treaty of alliance on such unequal terms, but must place them on the footing of a neutral nation.

As to Russia, he extolled the empress to the skies, compared her to our Elizabeth, & called her the bright star of the north, said it was her interest to be the ally of England, and did not doubt her friendly intentions; but would not say any thing positive as to the views of that court.

In regard to the difficulties of this country, he allowed that she had a weight upon her enough to sink her, but he relied on the bravery and spirit of the people to surmount them.

When he wished the force of this country to be treble by land and sea, in a former debate, he had not said he could make it so; but to use the words of the Corsican Manifesto, he meant to say, that if he could command the thunder bolt, he would direct it against our enemies.

Lord Camden supported the motion, declared that the Dutch, by the 2d of June 1674, had a right to carry their convoy. He insisted, that the seizing Admiral Byland's convoy was an act of hostility, violated the treaties on our part with our public, and had caused the loss of a natural ally. Ministers that could so evidently, under the present circumstances, bring the nation, ought not to hold them twenty-four hours.

He remembered when he was a general in the last war, and Lord Clarendon was minister, in the height of British prosperity, and when Holland was all but at peace, he had cautioned him against too rapid demoralisations of the Dutch ships, sending stores to the enemy; for he said, how much the claim we had long assumed to interrupt the commerce of neutral powers, said it would some day draw on the vengeance of all the neutral powers of Europe.

This Lord Camden maintained was the case, the ministry by their impudent conduct have laid the basis of a confederacy of the northern powers against Europe, Holland, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden obliging Great Britain to submit to a maritime code, or she must go to war with these powers.

Lord Sandwich in reply, acknowledged that Lord Camden had pleaded for the States General, and had made his own country better than any person had ever heard before on the subject. The short and plain question was, whether we were to covet the friendship of Holland, and patiently suffer her to give succours to our enemies; or whether we should stand up in our own defence. We had been patient, he said, too long. The French and the Spaniards depended on the Dutch for stores, and without them could not equip their fleets. The fleet had been kept in Cadiz for stores, and their ships taken by Sir Rodney, instead of having stores, ought to have had, to the value of £1,000,000, not to the amount of £500,000.

The Duke of Grafton, notwithstanding these arguments in support of the necessity of seizing the Dutch convoy, after a review of all the treaties, and comparing the conduct of the ministry with the letter of the treaties, he maintained, that Great Britain had violated the 1674.

Earl Mansfield took great pains to shew that we had not the slightest ground to apprehend any inimical designs from Holland, and with respect to the Dutch, he proved the necessity, and soundness of stopping naval supplies going to them. As to the motion, he considered it improper, because it could not be

opular assembly, on what grounds the whose sole prerogative it was, declared made peace with any power, till after ents took place; for the crown alone competent to judge of the rectitude of ntiactions, from the knowledge it pos- of the dispositions of the several powers rope.

*Duke of Richmond* acknowledged that the prerogative of the crown to de- war, or make peace, but he did not ad- mit it had a power to break treaties, or exempt the operation of them; and he said, when parliament was sitting, it to be consulted on such important sub- which were proper objects for debate.

*Earl of Shelburne* closed the debate remarks upon what had been thrown the ministry, and their friends in the of it. To shew that he was not an advocate for the Dutch, he called it dishon- able them to break the commercial treaty us, and also the political treaty, by which they obliged themselves to furnish cer- occurs by sea and land, in case Great should be attacked by a foreign ene- which they now absolutely refused: but said we were not in a condition to en- close treaties by a war. As to Russia, tended that the ministry showed the ignorance of the views of that court, as done of those of France and Spain, like the same language of deceitful se- that they had held before those powers opened hostilities. His lordship clared that he was tired of the con- ciled an appeal might not be made to ple against administration, and warned the fatal consequences of irritating on. However, he prophesied, that the ministers would not be able to deceive sovereign much longer. At a late hour night, the motion was rejected by 62 against 52.

Same day in the House of Com- several resolutions of the Committee of Supply, and of Supply, were moved, and a message from his majesty's state of credit was delivered by Lord who moved for referring it to a Committee of the whole House. This was opposed by *Lord George Gordon*, who declared he did not vote any new grant or supply his majesty and his servants gave com- rels to the grievances of the people, to the late innovations in favour of and the shameful abuses complained expenditure of the public money. He divided upon the question, 39 to 19 Noes, and then the committee for the next day.

*Friday, June 2.*  
was the disgraceful day, on which both Houses of Parliament were carried by a lawless mob, and the civil

power, by the mismanagement of the Middle- sex and Westminster justices of the peace, was found to be insufficient to protect parliament in the exercise of their duty,

A day, in which such a general consterna- tion took place in the House of Commons, which sat many hours after the Lords had adjourned, and such a dastardly timidity, that forgetting their own dignity, no man had the presence of mind, the good sense, or the courage to move the commitment to the Tower of one of their own members, who had been guilty of a shameful breach of privilege, in bringing to their doors a mob, who filled the Lobby, and deprived them of the liberty of dividing upon a question. Had they committed *Lord George Gordon* that evening, when the Guards came from the Savoy, in all probability, most of the horrid scenes of fire, plunder, bloodshed, and of the executions, afterwards, for those crimes, would have been prevented. Be it remembered, that when the House of Commons committed *Crosby* the Lord Mayor of London, and Alderman Oliver to the Tower, both for a breach of privilege, there was a mob waiting all the time of the debate, and threatening mischief, yet none ensued, when they saw the House had the resolution to commit them. We gave so full an account of the proceedings of the mob, from the commencement to the conclusion of the riots, in our Monthly Chronologer for June, page 282, that it is unnecessary to resume the subject; we shall therefore only take notice, that at a very late hour, the House did divide upon the question put by *Lord George Gordon*, for going immediately into a committee upon the Protestant petitions, when there were 182 votes for postponing it to another day, to 9 for bringing it on directly; and the House adjourned to Tuesday.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, June 3.

*EARL Bathurst*, President of the Council, moved an address to his majesty, "That he would be graciously pleased to give directions that effectual prosecutions may be carried on against the authors, abettors, and instruments of the outrages committed on Friday last in Old Palace-Yard, the Guildhall, Westmin- ster, and other places, and on the houses and chapels of foreign ministers." After some observations from *The Duke of Richmond*, on the lenity shown to the rioters in Scotland last year, against whom no prosecutions had been ordered, though they had proceeded to the same outrages, the address was unanimously ordered.

*Lord St. John* moved for an address to his majesty, "That he would be pleased to order the proper officers to lay before the House copies of the last letters from Sir George Brydges Rodney to the Admiralty, except only such papers as might be deemed to

convey improper intelligence to the enemy."

The Earl of Pembroke seconded this motion, and urged the expediency of having these papers, because it was evident some of the officers in the fleet had misbehaved in the last action, and while it remained unknown who were the guilty persons, a general imputation rested on all, very injurious to the characters of those who had done their duty. His lordship read a letter from an officer in the fleet, expressly declaring, that Admiral Rodney had not been well supported, and that he was greatly dissatisfied with the condition of the fleet, its want of stores, &c.

Lord Sandwich opposed the motion, on account of the impropriety of bringing such papers before the House, and informed their lordships, that Admiral Rodney had not mentioned any officer by name, either in praise or censure, except the commander of a frigate, appointed to watch the motions of the enemy, and not engaged in the action, him he had commanded. His lordship said, he was rather surprised at this, as he knew from other hands, that Captain Bateman was under arrest; and he assured the House, that orders were gone from the Admiralty Board to Sir George Rodney, for him to try and punish the guilty on the spot. Upon a division, the motion was rejected by 42 Non-contents to 16 Contents.

The Duke of Richmond now produced a bill for a constitutional reformation, and moved that it should be read the first time. The explanation of the plan took his grace near two hours, and in the course of his speech he promised to publish it, if the bill should be rejected. It chiefly respected the elections for representatives in the House of Commons. He considered the boroughs in the present state of things as the instruments of ministerial corruption; and thought it a great hardship that the right of voting should be confined to 210,000 persons, when there are 1,621,000 males in England and Wales; He therefore proposed that parliament in future should be annually elected, that every man born an English subject, and being 21 years of age, should have a right to vote. The fifteen peers for Scotland to have their seats in the House of Lords made hereditary in their families, and the other Scotch peers to be made capable of being created peers of England. There were a great many other inferior regulations in the bill.

Lord Stormont declared his intention to vote against the bill, because it was dangerous to attempt innovations in the constitution, we all know it is excellent in its present form, but we cannot tell what it would be when altered.

The Duke of Richmond's friends wished him to withdraw the bill; But as he chose to have it read once, after that was done, the House, according to the forms of parliament, being in possession of the bill, it could not be

withdrawn; and Lord Stormont moved it be rejected; and the question being put, it was thrown out without any division.

Tuesday, June 6.

The Earl of Radnor pointed out the propriety of proceeding upon any publick business while the tumults subsisted, as the House was surrounded by the mob. There was no precedent, he said, upon their lordships journals of any act being passed under such circumstances; and therefore hoped they would postpone all business, until they might be supposed to be under the protection of an armed force.

Lord Ravensworth informed the House that a desperate mob was in the streets belonging to both Houses of Parliament, and the members could not get to them without endangering their lives, upon which he thought it adviseable to hold a conference with the Commons, on the means of quieting the people, by taking their petition into immediate consideration.

The Earls Bathurst and Mansfield proposed a conference, or of going up to the Commons under the impression of compulsion from the mob, and a letter being read sent by Sandwich to Lord Mansfield (who was Speaker, the Chancellor being ill) to acquaint the House that Lord Sandwich had been stopt, insulted, and wounded in his way to the House, their lordships adjourned that day, and the next day they further journeyed to the 19th.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, June 6.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great numbers assembled in the streets; Westminster Hall, and the passages leading to the house being塞 with soldiers, above 200 members of parliament had the courage to attend their duty, but they came armed.

Mr. Buller made the following resolution.

1. That it is a high and dangerous infringement on the privilege of parliament to insult, or attack the members coming to attend their duty in that House.
2. That a committee be appointed to inquire into the outrages committed, discover the authors, promoters, and abettors thereof.
3. That an humble address be presented to his majesty, "That he would be pleased to order the Attorney-general to prosecute all persons as are, or may be taken into custody charged with destroying the property, breaking into the houses and chapels, and assaulting the reign ministers."
4. And that his majesty would order compensation to be made to all foreign ministers, and others, who had been injured by the rioters, and that his majesty, that the House will make a full enquiry into the same."

These resolutions were carried almost unanimously.

Mr. Burke then made a severe speech on conduct of ministers, in not taking proper measures to collect the civil power in time, to prevent the mischief that had happened; he bewailed in the most pathetic manner, the deplorable situation of parliament, seeing a bludgeoned mob waiting for them in the streets, and a military force with bayonets fixed at their doors, to guard freedom of debate.

George Sawile spoke to the same purpose; at length, General Conway moved, that as soon as the present tumults subsided, which are now subsisting, the House proceed to take into consideration the petitions from many of his majesty's Protestant subjects."

Lord George Gordon pressed the naming a day, and said, the people would disperse knowing for a certainty, on what day they should receive satisfaction. After a long debate, and intelligence received of conflagrations in the city, the House adjourned. The next day the committee upon an examination of Lord George Gordon's advertisement, by which the people were illegally assembled in St. George's-hall. They also examined the door-keepers of the House, respecting the tumults in the Lobby, on Friday the 2d inst, and after a break-up, they further

*Friday, June 8.*

The Speaker, attended by upwards of forty members, which number constitutes a House, ascended the chair, and immediately, The Lord Advocate for Scotland, after expatiating on the disorders of the two preceding days, showed the expediency of adjourning till public tranquillity should be restored. Accordingly he moved an adjournment till Monday the 19th, when he hoped they should all meet in safety, which motion was carried unanimously.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Monday, June 19.*

THE Houses being met, his majesty (expected by the public) came to the House of Lords, and being seated on the throne, in the usual solemnity, sent for the Commissioners of the Privy-council, upon whose appearance, with their Attorney-general, he delivered the following most gracious speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
THE outrages committed by bands of lawless and abandoned men, in various parts of this metropolis, broke forth with such violence into acts of felony and treason, had so overborne all civil authority, and rendered so directly the immediate subversion of all legal power, the destruction of all order, and the confusion of every order in the state, that I found myself obliged, by

every tie of duty and affection to my people, to suppress, in every part, those rebellious insurrections, and to provide for the public safety, by the most effectual and immediate application of the force entrusted to me by parliament.

"I have directed copies of the proclamations issued upon that occasion to be laid before you.

"Proper orders have been given for bringing the authors and abettors of these insurrections, and the perpetrators of such criminal acts, to speedy trial, and to such condign punishment as the laws of their country prescribe, and as the vindication of public justice demands.

"Though I trust it is not necessary, yet I think it is right at this time, to renew to you my solemn assurances, that I have no other object but to make the laws of the realm, and the principles of our excellent constitution in church and state, the rule and measure of my conduct; and I shall ever consider it as the first duty of my station, and the chief glory of my reign, to maintain and preserve the established religion of my kingdom, and, as far as in me lies, to secure and to perpetuate the rights and liberties of my people."

After the king left the House, an address of thanks was moved by the Duke of Dorset, expressing the strongest approbation of the measures taken to suppress the late riots. The motion was seconded by Lord Dudley Ward, who expressed his sense of the wisdom and lenity shown by his majesty upon this occasion.

The Duke of Richmond objected to some parts of the address, which was as usual, a reverberation of the speech: in his opinion, an immediate application had not been made of the force entrusted to his majesty by parliament; his grace likewise doubted the absolute necessity there was for making use of the military; if the magistrates had done their duty, the civil power would have been sufficient; and as upon their failure the military came too late, it could not be said, that immediate relief had been given to the subjects in the hour of their greatest distress. His next object of censure was the conduct of the Commander in Chief of the army, for the letters he sent to Colonel Twisleton, who commanded the military force in the City, ordering him to disarm the citizens, who had taken up arms, and formed themselves into associations, for the defence of their lives and properties. These letters he considered as a violation of the constitutional right of Protestant subjects, to keep and bear arms for their own defence.

Lord Amberst replied, that what he had done was in consequence of a representation from the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen to the Privy-council, that the mob had got possession of various kinds of arms, and among

among the rest, of firelocks, with which they were doing great mischief, and desiring that the military might be ordered to take them from the rioters, but no passage in his letters could be construed to mean, that the arms should be taken away from the associated citizens, who had very properly armed themselves for the defence of their lives and property.

*Earl Bathurst* stated the difference between the right of bearing arms for personal defence, and that of bodies of the subjects arming themselves, without a commission from the king; the latter he declared to be unlawful.

*The Duke of Manchester* called upon the lords in administration to inform the House how long the town was to be surrounded by a military force; concurred with his grace of Richmond in opinion, that the deliberations of parliament could not be said to be carried on with freedom, while an army was almost at their doors; and wished to know if at that moment they were under the government of martial law, or the law of the land.

*Earl Talbot* besought the House to be unanimous in their address, that foreign countries might know, that the House really disapproved, and condemned those outrages which had brought upon us a national disgrace never to be defaced.

*Earl Mansfield* now made an excellent speech, which, as it explained the law, and may serve as a rule of conduct upon any similar emergency, we shall give at large, and nearly in the words of the learned lord.

To prevent any misrepresentations going forth to the public concerning the late proceedings, he said, he thought it his duty to state to the House what is the law of the land, and to declare that every thing that had been done for the suppression of the late riots had been done not by virtue of the royal prerogative, but exactly in conformity to the law of the land, and all the proceedings he maintained must be justified or condemned by the law of the land. No command from the king, no order from the privy-council, can make that lawful which is not so by the law of the land. Neither can the military plead any such command or order for acts of violence not authorised by law; they cannot be tried for them by a court-martial, they are accountable to the laws of their country.

There are circumstances in which there is no distinction between the civil and the military man. Such was the present case; a banditti, a numerous mob, proceeding by a regular plan, on a sudden grow too powerful for the civil magistrates and the peace officers under them; under a specious pretext of religion, they proceed to acts of felony and treason, subversive of all government; they set open prisons, burn down houses, attack

courts of justice, and public offices, no way concerned in the bill in question. For my own part, said his lordship, it happened by accident that I never attended while the bill was before the House; I never opened my lips about it: I say by accident, because as there was no opposition, and I had other duty, I was not in the House when it was passed. But my opinion is well known; I have always thought it agreeable to the laws of God, and of nations, to suffer every man to enjoy religious toleration; I have expressed it upon many occasions in favour of the Protestant Dissenters, and have supported the Methodists, when they have been obliged to prosecute persons for disturbing them in their worship.

As to this bill, if an abuse has been made of it, if the Roman Catholics do not confine themselves to educating their own children at home, instead of sending them abroad which was more detrimental, but will undertake to educate Protestant children, some step may be taken to alter the bill, and prevent it; the wisdom of parliament will provide for that; the Romish schools may be registered, and the number of their children and returns be made to the bishop of every diocese. It may also be made criminal for them to undertake the education of Protestant children; but this is a matter of consideration for another day.

His lordship then stated, that in cases of rebellion, or of such insurrections of the people, wherein felony or treason is actual committing or committed, every man has a right to interfere, to suppress or prevent it. His lordship then described various acts of felony and treason committed by the late mobs, such as pulling down and setting fire to houses, breaking open prisons, attacking the bank, &c. all of which amounted to levying war against the king's person and government; and he particularly dwelt upon insurrections, to oblige the legislature to repeal laws enacted, or to enact any laws of compulsion, as acts of high treason.

The conclusion he drew was, that in these cases any subject, whether civil or military, has a right to apprehend and seize the offenders; and if he cannot, he may proceed to the extremest violence; he may put them to death; and this is the law of the land; the military therefore did not act by the prerogative of the crown, but by the law of the land.

The address was then voted unanimous.

*The Duke of Richmond* next moved an address to his majesty, "That he was pleased to order the two letters from Amherst to Colonel Twisleton, dated the 12th and 13th, to be laid before the House.

*Lord Amherst* said, there was a third letter to the Lord Mayor, explanatory of the acts upon

which he desired might be added, with the Duke's permission, to the motion.

The Duke replied, that he had no objection, he never meant to do things by halves, that letter had not come to his knowledge, or he should have noticed it. The motion for the three letters was then carried.

Lord Bathurst, after mentioning the many bad consequences that might happen to the sheriff, jailors, &c. from the releasing of prisoners of different denominations by the mob from the several prisons, and also some inconveniences to the prisoners themselves, moved, that the judges be ordered to prepare a bill to indemnify the sheriffs, &c. for the consequences of the late release of the prisoners by the riotous mob, which was unanimously agreed to, and ordered accordingly.

The same day in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Lord Beauchamp moved an address of thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious speech, &c. which was seconded by Mr. Macdonald, and voted unanimously.

But before the question was put, Colonel Jenkinson, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Fox, and Sir Philip Jennings Clarke, severally, censured administration for neglect, in not calling forth the civil power in time, and for employing the military too late.

No reply was made to the first charge, but Mr. Jenkinson, Secretary at War, gave a satisfactory answer to the second. When the alarm began, and the apprehensions of individuals increased, so many applications were made from different quarters for military aid, but there were not regulars sufficient in and about London to supply half the demands for assistance, so that effectual relief could not be given till the regiments of militia arrived in the country.

Mr. Burke made a very warm speech against the unknown authors, abettors, and promoters of the riots, and vindicated the

principles of the bill complained of, which, he said, ought not to be repealed, to gratify the wishes of a fanatic, lawless mob.

Lord North, on the contrary, thought as the public tranquillity was restored, the petitions of the Protestant subjects ought to be taken into serious consideration; and he moved, that the House should proceed upon them the next day, which was agreed to.

His lordship then delivered the following message from his majesty. "I am commanded by his majesty to acquaint this House, that he has caused Lord George Gordon, a member of this House, to be apprehended, and committed for high treason."

An address was moved, and carried, to thank his majesty for communicating the reason for which Lord George Gordon was apprehended and committed, and such members as are privy-councillors were ordered to present the same.

The Sheriffs of London attended the House with a petition from the Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, praying a repeal of the bill in favour of the Roman Catholics.

Mr. Wilkes disapproved the petition, and said it was brought in, after many of the members of the court had left it, imagining all the business was over. He expressed himself likewise against a total repeal of the act, because an amendment seemed to him to be all that was required by the Associations.

Mr. Sawbridge seconded this idea, and was severe upon Mr. Bull for having smuggled this petition through the court.

Mr. Bull in his defence said, the business was transacted openly, and that both the aldermen knew it was to come on. The petition was brought up, and ordered to be laid on the table.

(The conclusion of the business of the Session in our next.)

### curious Account of the Eruption of MOUNT VESUVIUS, which happened in the Month of August, 1779.

from SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON's Letter to Joseph Banks, Esq. President of the Royal Society; published in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXX. Part I. for 1780.—See our Review of that Vol. in our last Magazine, P. 426, wherein we promised this Account.

(Embellished with a View of the Eruption.)

THE Honourable Sir William Hamilton, Knight of the Bath, Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the court of Naples, where he usually resides, has recently obliged the Royal Society, of which he is a member, with a description of the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, enriched with his learned

Philosophy; to these he refers in his letter, and then gives the following account of the last, which was the greatest eruption since the year 1767.

"On Thursday the 5th of August last, about two o'clock in the afternoon, I perceived from my villa at Paestum in the bay of Naples, from whence I have a full view of Vesuvius (which is just opposite, and at the distance of

about

## ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

(about six miles in a direct line from it) that the volcano was in a most violent agitation; a white and sulphureous smoke issued continually and impetuously from its crater, one puff impelling another, and by an accumulation of these clouds of smoke, resembling bales of the whitest cotton, such a mass of them was soon piled over the top of the volcano as exceeded the height and size of the mountain itself at least four times. In the midst of this very white smoke, an immense quantity of stones, *scoriae*, and ashes were shot up to a wonderful height, certainly not less than two thousand feet. I could also perceive, by the help of one of Ramsden's most excellent refracting telescopes, at times, a quantity of liquid lava, seemingly very weighty, just heaved up high enough to clear the rim of the crater, and then take its course impetuously down the steep side of Vesuvius, opposite to Somma. Soon after a lava broke out on the same side from about the middle of the conical parts of the volcano, and having run with violence some hours, ceased suddenly, just before it had arrived at the cultivated parts of the mountain above Portici, near four miles from the spot where it issued. During this day's eruption the heat was intolerable at the towns of Somma and Ottaiano, and was likewise sensibly felt at Palma and Lauro, which are much farther from Vesuvius. Minute ashes, of a reddish hue, fell so thick at Somma and Ottaiano, that they darkened the air in such a manner, that objects could not be distinguished at the distance of ten feet. Long filaments of a vitrified matter like spun-glass were mixed and fell with these ashes; and the sulphureous smoke was so violent that several birds in cages were suffocated, the leaves of the trees in the neighbourhood of Somma and Ottaiano were covered with white salts very corrosive. At the same time, an extraordinary globe of smoke, of a very great diameter, was distinctly seen by many of the inhabitants of Portici, to issue from the crater of Vesuvius, and proceed hastily to the mountain of Somma, against which it struck and dispersed itself, having left a train of white smoke, marking the course it had taken: this train I perceived plainly, as it lasted some minutes, but I did not see the globe itself.

" A poor labourer, who was making faggots on the mountain of Somma, lost his life at this time, and his body not having been found, it is supposed that, suffocated by the smoke, he must have fallen into the valley from the craggy rocks on which he was at work, and been covered by the current of lava that took its course through that valley soon after. An ass, that was waiting for its master in the valley, left it judiciously as soon as the mountain became violent, and arriving safe he gave the first alarm to this poor man's family. It was generally remarked that the explosions of the volcano were attended with more noise during this day's eruption than in any preceding ones, when most probably the mouth of Vesuvius was widened, and the volcanic matter had a freer passage.

" Friday, August the 6th, the fermentation in the mountain was violent; but about noon, there was a loud report, at which time it was reported, that a portion of the little mountain within the crater had fallen. At night, the throws from the crater increased, and proceeded evidently from two separate mouths, which emitted red hot *scoriae*, and in different directions, formed a most beautiful almost continual fire-work.

" On Saturday, August the 7th, the volcano remained much in the same state; but, about twelve o'clock at night, its fermentation increased greatly. The second fever-fit of the mountain may be said to have manifested itself at this time. I was watching its movements from the mole of Naples, which gives a full view of the volcano, and had witness to several glorious pictures produced by the reflection of the deep red fire, which issued from the crater of Vesuvius, and mounted to the midst of the huge clouds, which in summer storm called a *Tropea*, suddenly, and blended its heavy sulphureous clouds with the sulphurous and other mountains, piled over the head of the volcano; at this moment, a train of fire was shot up to an immense height, casting so bright a light that the smallest objects could be distinguished at any place within three or four miles of Vesuvius.

" Sunday, August 8. Vesuvius remained quiet till towards six o'clock in the morning, when a

ing, when a great smoke began to rise again over its crater, and about hour after, a rumbling subterraneous noise was heard in the neighbourhood of the volcano; the usual throws of red hot stones and scoriae began, and increased every instant. I was at this time at *Paulilipò*, in the company of several of my countrymen, observing through good telescopes the curious phenomena in the crater of Vesuvius, which, with such help, we could distinguish as well as if we had been actually seated on the summit of the volcano. The crater seemed much enlarged by the violence of last night's explosions, the little mountain no longer being visible. At about nine o'clock, there was a loud report, which shook the houses at Portici and its neighbourhood to such a degree as to alarm their inhabitants, and drive them out into the streets; and, as I have since seen, many windows were broken, and walls cracked by the concussion of the air from that explosion, though faintly heard at Naples. In an instant a fountain of liquid fire began to rise, and gradually increasing, arrived at so prodigious a height as to strike every one who beheld it with the most awful astonishment. I shall scarcely be credited when I assure you, Sir, that, to the best of my judgment, the height of this prodigious column of fire could not be less than three times that of Vesuvius itself, which rises perpendicular near 1000 feet above the level of the sea. Puffs of smoke as black as can possibly be imagined succeeded one another rapidly, and accompanied the red hot, incandescent, and liquid lava, intermixing its splendid brightness here and there by patches of the darkest hue. Within these puffs of smoke, at the moment of their emission from the crater, I could perceive a bright, but electrical fire briskly playing in zigzag lines. The wind was strong, and though gentle, was sufficient to carry these detached clouds or puffs of smoke out of the column of fire, and collect them, by degrees, into a black and extensive curtain which closed it; in other parts of the sky it was perfectly clear, and the stars were visible. The fiery fountain of so gigantic a size, upon the dark ground mentioned, made the most gloomy contrast imaginable, and the

blaze of it reflected strongly on the surface of the sea, which was at that time perfectly smooth, added greatly to this sublime view. The liquid lava, mixed with stones and scoriae, after having mounted, I verily believe, at least ten thousand feet, was partly directed by the wind towards *Ottaviano*, and partly falling almost perpendicularly, still red-hot and liquid, on Vesuvius, covered its whole cone, part of that of the mountain of Somma, and the valley between them. The falling matter being nearly as vivid and inflamed as that which was continually issuing fresh from the crater formed with it one complete body of fire, which could not be less than ten miles and an half in breadth, and of the extraordinary height abovementioned, casting a heat to the distance of at least six miles round it. The brushwood on the mountain of Somma was soon in a blaze, which flame, being of a different tint from the deep red of the matter thrown out of the volcano, and from the silvery hue of the electrical fire, still added to the contrast of this most extraordinary scene. The black cloud increasing greatly bent once towards Naples, and seemed to threaten this fair city with speedy destruction, for it was charged with electrical matter, which kept constantly darting about it in strong and bright zigzags, just like those described by *Pliny* the younger in his letter to *Tacitus*, and which accompanied the great eruption of Vesuvius that proved fatal to his uncle. This volcanic lightning however, as I particularly remarked, very rarely quitted the cloud, but usually returned to the great column of fire towards the crater of the volcano from whence it originally came. Once or twice, indeed, I saw this lightning fall on the top of Somma, and set fire to some dry grass and bushes. Fortunately for us, the wind increasing from the S. W. quarter, carried back the threatening cloud just as it had reached the city, and began to occasion great alarms. All publick diversions ceased in an instant, and the theatres being shut, the doors of the churches were thrown open. Numerous processions were formed in the streets, and women and children with dishevelled heads filled the air with their cries, insisting loudly upon the relics of St. Januarius being immediately

immediately opposed to the fury of the mountain: in short, the populace of this great city began to display its usual extravagant mixture of riot and bigotry, and if some speedy and well-timed precautions had not been taken, Naples would, perhaps, have been in more danger of suffering from the irregularities of its lower class of inhabitants than from the angry volcano.

" After the column of fire had continued in full force near half an hour, the eruption ceased all at once, and Vesuvius remained sullen and silent. After the dazzling light of the fiery fountain, all seemed dark and dismal, except the cone of Vesuvius, which was covered with glowing cinders and *scoriae*, from under which, at times, here and there, small streams of liquid lava escaped, and rushed down the steep sides of the volcano. In the parts of Naples nearest Vesuvius, whilst the eruption lasted, a mixed smell, like that of sulphur, with the vapours of an iron foundry, was sensible, but near to the mountain that smell was very offensive.

" Whilst we had been enjoying in perfect safety, a scene so glorious and sublime as perhaps may have never before been viewed by human eyes, at least in such perfection; the unfortunate inhabitants of the other side of the mountain of Somma, particularly at Ottiano and Caccia-bella, were involved in that dark and sooty cloud which formed so proper a back ground to our bright picture, and were pelted with stones and *scoriae* of lava; but I shall presently give you a particular description of their truly distressful situation, just as I had it from many of the poor sufferers themselves, when I visited that part of the country a few days after this eruption.

" Monday, August the 9th, about nine o'clock in the morning, the fourth fever-fit of the mountain began to manifest itself by the usual symptoms, such as a subterraneous boiling noise, violent explosions of inflamed matter from the crater of the volcano, accompanied with smoke and ashes, which symptoms increased every instant. The smoke was of two sorts, the one as white as snow, and the other as black as jet. Presently such a tremendous mass of these accumulated clouds stood over Vesuvius as seemed to threaten

Naples again, and actually made the mountain itself appear a mole-hill. This day's eruption was similar to that of Thursday, but many degrees more violent. Some stones, thrown near as high as those of last night, fell on the mountain of Somma, and set fire to the brush-wood with which it is covered; but there being little wind, and the westerly, the volcanic matter rose and fell in a more perpendicular direction, and Ottiano did not suffer by this day's eruption; but most of the inhabitants of the towns on the borders of Vesuvius fled to Naples, alarmed by the tremendous clouds and the loud explosions. We remarked that several large stones, after having mounted to an immense height, formed a parabola, leaving behind them a trace of white smoke that marked their course: some burst in the air greatly like bombs, and others fell into the valley between Somma and Vesuvius without bursting; others again burst into a thousand pieces soon after their emission from the crater; they might very properly be called volcanic bombs. Upon the whole, this day's eruption was very alarming; until the lava broke out, about two o'clock, and ran three miles between the two mountains, we were in continual apprehension of some fatal event. It continued to run about three hours, during which time every other symptom of the mountain-fever gradually abated, and seven o'clock at night all was calm. The air this night for many hours after the eruption was filled with meteors such as are vulgarly called falling stars; they shot generally in an horizontal direction, leaving a luminous trace behind them, but which quickly disappeared. The night was remarkably fine, star-light, and without a cloud. This kind of electrical fire seemed to be harmless, and never to reach the ground; whereas that with which the black volcanic cloud of last night was pregnant appeared mischievous, like the lightning that attends a severe thunder-storm, as we should undoubtedly have experienced, had the eruption continued longer, and the cloud spread over Naples.

" Tuesday, August the 10th, Vesuvius was quiet.

" Wednesday, August the 11th, about six o'clock in the morning, the fifth and last fever-fit of the mount-

on, and gradually increased. About twelve o'clock it was at its height, and very violent indeed, the explosions being louder than those that preceded the former eruptions. (In all other respects the appearances described by Sir William are the same as on the days when the eruption was mildest.)

" Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th of August, Vesuvius continued to smoke considerably, and at times slight explosions were heard, like cannon at a great distance; but there have been no more throws from its crater, nor any streams of lava from its flanks since Wednesday.

" On Saturday, August the 14th, I went, accompanied by Count Lamberg, an imperial minister at this court, to the town of Ottaino and Caccia-bella, the latter which had been most severely visited by the heavy and destructive shower of volcanic matter from the mountain of Vesuvius on Sunday the 8th. After having passed the town of Somma we began to perceive, that the heat of the fiery shower, which had fallen in its neighbourhood, had affected the leaves of the trees and vines, which we found still more parched and shrivelled in proportion as we approached the town of Ottaino, which is about three miles from Somma. At the distance of a mile from Somma, we began to perceive fresh showers or scoriae of lava, thinly scattered on the road and in the fields. Step by step we advanced, we found them of a larger dimension, and in greater abundance. At the distance of a mile and a half from Ottaino, the soil was covered by them, and the leaves and fruit were either entirely stripped from them, or remained thinly on them, shrivelled and dried up by the heat of the volcanic shower.

We found the roof of his Sicilian master's sporting seat at Caccia-bella damaged by the fall of large and heavy scoriae, some of which, having been broken by their fall through the roof, still weighed upwards of twenty pounds. This town afforded us nothing but heaps of black scoriae and ashes, blasted trees, ruined houses, with a few of their scattered

inhabitants just returned with ghastly, dismayed countenances, to survey the havoc done to their tenements and habitations, and from which they themselves had with much difficulty escaped alive the Sunday before. This place, in a direct line, cannot be less than four miles from the crater of Vesuvius.

" We proceeded from Caccia-bella to Ottaino, which is a mile nearer to Vesuvius, and is reckoned to contain twelve thousand inhabitants. Nothing could be more dismal than the sight of this town, unroofed, half buried under black scoriae and ashes, all the windows towards the mountain broken, and some of the houses burnt, the streets choked up with ashes (in some that were narrow the stratum was not less than four feet thick) and a few of the inhabitants just returned were employed in clearing them away, and piling up the ashes in hillocks to get at their ruined houses. Others were assembled in little groups, enquiring after their friends and neighbours, relating each others woes, crossing themselves, and lifting up their eyes to heaven when they mentioned their miraculous escapes.

" Some monks, who were in their convent during the whole of the horrid shower, gave us the following particulars, which they related with solemnity and precision.

" The mountain of Somma, at the foot of which Ottaino is situated, hides Vesuvius from its sight, so that till the eruption became considerable it was not visible to them. On Sunday night when the noise increased, and the fire began to appear above the mountain of Somma, many of the inhabitants flew to the churches, and others were preparing to quit the town, when a sudden violent report was heard, soon after which they found themselves involved in a thick cloud of smoke and minute ashes; a horrid clashing noise was heard in the air, and presently fell a deluge of stones and large scoriae, some of which scoriae were of the diameter of seven or eight feet, and must have weighed more than an hundred pounds before they were broken by their fall,

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*It has been remarked by the oldest people in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, that sometimes the volcano is subject to a crisis at noon and midnight, and indeed, by my own observations, I believe that remark to be well founded.*

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as, some of the fragments of them, which I picked up in the streets, still weighed upwards of sixty pounds. When these large vitrified masses either struck against one another in the air, or fell on the ground, they broke in many pieces, and covered a large space around them with vivid sparks of fire, which communicated their heat to every thing that was combustible. In an instant the town, and country about it, was on fire in many parts; for in the vineyards there were several straw huts, which had been erected for the watchmen of the grapes, all of which were burnt. A great magazine of wood in the heart of the town was all in a blaze, and, had there been much wind, the flames must have spread universally, and all the inhabitants would have infallibly been burnt in their houses, for it was impossible for them to stir out. Some who attempted it with pillows, tables, chairs, the tops of wine casks, &c. on their heads, were either knocked down, or soon driven to close quarters under arches, and in the cellars of their houses. Many were wounded, but only two persons have died of their wounds. To add to the horrour of the scene, incessant volcanic lightning was whisking about the black cloud that surrounded them, and the sulphureous smell and heat would scarcely allow them to draw their breath. In this miserable and alarming situation they remained above twenty-five minutes, when the volcanic storm ceased all at once, and the frightened inhabitants of Ottaiano, apprehending a fresh attack from the turbulent mountain, hastily quitted the country, after having deposited the sick and bed-ridden, at their own desire, in the churches. Had the eruption continued an hour longer, Ottaiano must have remained exactly in the state of Pompeia, which was buried under the ashes of Vesuvius just 1700 years ago, with most of its inhabitants, whose bones are to this day frequently found under arches and in the cellars of the houses of that ancient city.

We observed, that the tract of country completely covered with a *stratum* of the volcanic matter above-mentioned was about two miles and a half broad, and as much in length, in which space, the vines and other fruit-trees were totally stripped of their leaves

and fruit, and had the appearance of being quite burnt up; but to my great surprise, having visited that country again two days ago (Sept. 29th) I saw those very trees, which were apple, pear, peach, and apricot, in blossom again, and some with the fruit already formed, and of the size of hazel nuts. The vines had also put forth fresh leaves, and were in bloom. Many foxes, hares, and other game, were destroyed by the fiery shower in the district of Somma and Ottaiano.

" On the 18th of September I went upon Mount Vesuvius, accompanied by Lord Herbert and my usual guide. We could not possibly reach the crater, being covered with a thick smoke, too sulphureous and offensive to be encountered; neither would it have been prudent to have ventured up had there not been that impediment, as it was evident, from the loud reports we heard from time to time, that there existed still a great fermentation within the bowels of the volcano. We therefore contented ourselves with examining the effects of the late extraordinary eruption on its cone, and in the valley between it and the mountain of Somma. The conical part of Vesuvius is now covered with fragments of lava and scoria, which makes the ascent much more difficult and troublesome than when it was only covered with minute ash. The particularity of this last eruption was, that the lava which usually flows out of the flanks of the volcano, forming cascades, rivers, and rivulets of liquid fire, was now chiefly thrown from its crater in the form of a gigantic fountain of fire, which falling in some degree of fusion has, in manner, cased up the conical part of Vesuvius with a *stratum* of hard scoria, on the side next the mountain of Somma, that *stratum* is surely more than hundred feet thick, forming a ridge. The valley between Vesuvius and Somma has received such a prodigious quantity of lava and other volcanic matter during this last eruption, that it is raised, as it is imagined, a hundred and fifty feet or more. Such eruptions as the last would completely fill up the valley, and uniting Vesuvius and Somma form into one mountain, as they probably were before the great eruption in the reign of Titus. In the

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the whole face of Vesuvius changed. Those curious channels, in which the lava ran in May last, are all covered. The volcano appears to have likewise increased in height; the form of the crater is changed, a great piece of its rim towards Somma being wanting, and on the side towards the sea it is also broken. There are some very large cracks towards the point of the cone of the volcano, which makes it probable that more of the borders of the crater will fall in. The ridge of fresh volcanic matter on the cone of Vesuvius towards Somma, and the thick stratum in the valley, are likewise full of cracks, from which there issues a constant sulphureous smoke that tinges them and the circumjacent scoriae and cinders with a deep yellow, or sometimes a white tint. These last mentioned cracks, though deep, do not, as I apprehend, pass the stratum formed by the last eruption, and which from its extreme thickness, particularly in the valley, will probably retain a great degree of heat for some years to come, as did a thick stratum of lava that ran into the *fossa grande* (great ditch) in the year 1767.

" The number and size of the stones, more properly speaking, of the fragments of lava which have been thrown out of the volcano in the course of the last eruption, and which lie scattered thick on the cone of Vesuvius, and at the foot of it, is really incredible. The largest we measured was in circumference no less than one hundred and eight English feet, and seventeen feet high. It is a solid block, and is much vitrified; in some parts of it there are large pieces of pure glass, of a brown yellow colour, like that of which our common bottles are made, and throughout its pores seem to be filled with perfect vitrifications of the same sort. The spot where it alighted is plainly marked by a deep impression almost at the foot of the volcano, and it took wide bounds before it settled, as is easily perceived by the marks it has left on the ground, and by the stones which it has pounded to atoms under prodigious weight. When we consider the enormous size and weight of such a solid mass thrown at least a quarter of a mile from the mouth of the volcano, we can but admire the wonderful powers of nature, of which,

being so very seldom within the reach of human inspection, we are in general too apt to judge upon much too small a scale. Another solid block of ancient lava, sixty six feet in circumference, and nineteen feet high, being nearly of a spherical shape, was thrown out at the same time, and lies near the former. This stone, which has the marks of having been rounded, nay almost polished, by continual rolling in torrents, or on the sea-shore, and which yet has been so undoubtedly thrown out of the volcano, may be the subject of curious speculations. Another block of solid lava, that was thrown much farther, and lies in the valley between the cone of Vesuvius and the Hermitage, is sixteen feet high, and ninety-two in circumference, though it plainly appears, by the large fragments that lie round, and were detached from it by the shock of its fall, that it must have been twice as considerable when it was in the air. There are thousands of very large fragments of different species of ancient and modern lava, that lie scattered by the late explosions on the cone of Vesuvius, and in the valleys at its foot; but these three were the largest of those we measured.

" We found also many fragments of those volcanic bombs that burst in the air, as mentioned in the former part of this journal; and some entire, having fallen to the ground without bursting. The fresh red-hot and liquid lava having been thrown up with numberless fragments of ancient lavas, the latter were often closely enveloped by the former; and probably when such fragments of lava were porous and full of air-bubbles, as is often the case, the extreme outward heat suddenly rarifying the confined air caused an explosion. When these fragments were of a more compact lava they did not explode, but were simply inclosed by the fresh lava, and acquired a spherical form by whirling in the air, or rolling down the steep sides of the volcano. The shell or outward coat of the bombs that burst, and of which we found several pieces, was always composed of fresh lava, in which many splinters of the more ancient lava that had been inclosed are seen sticking. I was much pleased with this discovery, having been greatly puzzled for an explanation of this volcanic operation, which was new to me,

and very frequent during the eruption of the 9th of August.

" The phenomenon of the natural spun-glass, which fell at Ottaviano on the 5th of August, was likewise clearly explained to me here. I have already mentioned, that the lava thrown up by this eruption was in general more perfectly vitrified than that of any former eruption, which appeared plainly, upon a nearer examination of the fragments of fresh lava, the pores of which we generally found full of a pure vitrification. and the *scoriae* themselves, upon a close examination with a magnifying glass; appeared like a confused heap of filaments of a foul vitrification. When a piece of the solid fresh lava had been cracked in its fall without separating entirely, we always saw capillary fibres of perfect glass, reaching from side to side within the cracks. The natural spun-glass then, that fell at Ottaviano during this eruption, must have been formed, most probably, by the operation of such a sort of lava as has been just described, cracking and separating

in the air at the time of its emission from the crater of the volcano, and by that means spinning out the pure vitrified matter from its pores or cells, the wind at the same time carrying off those filaments of glass as fast as they were produced.

" The most authentic accounts have been received of the fall of small volcanic stones and cinders (some of which weighed two ounces) at Benevento, Foggia, and Monte Mileto, upwards of thirty miles from Vesuvius; but what is most extraordinary (as there was but little wind during the eruption of the 8th of August) minute ashes fell thence that very night upon the town of Mafredonia, which is at the distance of a hundred miles from Vesuvius.

" Vesuvius continues to smoke considerably, and we had a slight shock from an earthquake yesterday, so that I do not think, notwithstanding the last eruption having been so considerable, that the volcano has vented itself sufficiently as to remain long quiet."

Naples, Oct. 1, 1779.

### An Impartial Review of New Publications.

#### ARTICLE XLVII.

*MODERN Improvements in the Practice of Physic.* By Henry Manning, M. D. 8vo. 2 vols. 10*s.* boards. Robinton.

AT first sight, it should seem as if this useful collection of authentic information concerning the modern improvements in the art of healing was designed only for the perusal and instruction of the young professors of that art; but upon a thorough investigation, it will be found that mankind in general are interested in it. For, as all mankind are subject to the diseases of which it treats, so all persons, who have had a liberal education, and are thereby enabled to form an opinion on any branch of science, will be highly pleased with a performance which clearly points out the great improvements that have been made in physic and surgery within the last forty years.

Our author considers the age of Boerhaave as a memorable epocha in the history of physic. He informs us, that for several years the authority of this great man remained unquestionable in the schools of medicine; but in proportion as either ingenuity continued to investigate the laws of nature, or accident enlarged the bounds of practical observation, the preceding system respecting both nature and art underwent a partial change (considerable changes would have been less equivo-

cal, and this is his true meaning). These changes consist in important improvements established and confirmed by the writings of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of our own and other countries, most of whom are still living.

The first volume contains an account of improvements in the treatment of those cases which fall under the management of physicians. And in order to explain the variations that have taken place in the mode of treatment, the symptoms of every disease are accurately described, and in the progress, crisis, and recovery, or fatal issue; the different effects of the old and new practice shewn. The variations in the practice of many eminent, living physicians, in the treatment of the same cases are likewise set down; and judicious observations are annexed.

The chapters on the small-pox deserve the attention of all families, as they include preparations for inoculation, the best methods of performing the operation, and the management afterwards. We find the dose of the volatile tincture of guaiacum, to be as large a quantity as half an ounce in a drachm of common water, recommended as an approved medicine in those tormenting disorders as the acute rheumatism, and the gout; and we are glad to find that the rational practice of electricity in the chronic rheumatism,

recommending of late years by several medical writers, is confirmed in this work. The chapter on the scurvy is extremely deficient, which is the more surprising, as it is said to be a general disease amongst the English. No distinction is made between the sea and the land scurvy. We are indeed told, that the disease is easily and effectually cured by an antiseptic regimen, without the assistance of medicines; but if any be required for the more speedy recovery of the patient, the bark, elixir of vitriol, infusion of malt, and the antiscorbutic herbs, are the remedies which have proved most successful. It is remarkable, that no authorities are given in this chapter; and the little that is said rests entirely on Dr. Manning's assertions, conforming to the plan of his work. In the hope that its merits will bring it to a second edition, we suggest a hint, that he would enlarge upon the scurvy, and consult some eminent writers and practitioners, who, even of late years, have considered this disease as an interesting, troublesome, tedious, and often fatal disease.

The palsy is a disorder, the cure of which seems to be attained by internal remedies. A number of instances, we are told, con-

cerning attempts have been made within thirty years to improve the method of curing the venereal disease. We are informed, that a radical cure without mercury may be depended upon, except in slight cases. The manner of administering this species is therefore the grand object. Salivation has almost generally exploded. The solution of the corrosive sublimate, recommended on the authority of Van Swieten, has lost all celebrity. It has been succeeded by Beck's remedy, which consists of quickly extinguished with Gum Arabic, to prevent it from salivating. Fumigation is a remedy that has been much recommended in late years, but it does not meet with great endorsement. The most recent proposal for the cure of this disease is that of Mr. Clare, consisting in rubbing a small quantity of mercury on the inside of the cheek; by this means we not only avoid the inconvenience ofunction, but the purgative effects that are often produced by this medicine taken into the stomach.

We beg leave to remind our readers, that first notice of this improvement was given in our simple Review of the first edition of Mr. Clare's pamphlet. [See our Magazine, for 1779, vol. XLVIII. p. 134.] A second edition has just appeared, in which the efficacy of the remedy is confirmed by the success attending its use in a large number of cases; but a small alteration has been made, in that it is now recommended by Mr. Clare, to rub the mercury on the inside of the cheek, in preference to the cheek. The author, still meets with opponents

amongst the profession, but no objection has been hitherto published. The following query we submit to the faculty. As the disease, it is admitted, is taken up into the blood by absorption, why should not the specific antidote to this poison be introduced in the same manner?

In an appendix to his first volume, Dr. Manning gives a short, distinct account of the principal remedies which have been introduced; or their use extended, of late years. Amongst these we find *fixed air*, the medical virtues of which have been only tried since the publication of Dr. Priestley's valuable discoveries on that subject. It has been of great advantage in putrid diseases, the ulcerous sore throat, gangrene, pulmonary consumptions, cachexies, phagedenic ulcers, diseases proceeding from a weakness of the stomach, and the stone and gravel. The extension of the use of the Peruvian bark is astonishing of late years, its use externally is now known to be efficacious in many cases. It has been applied to young children, where it could not be given as a febrifuge internally, by means of quilted waistcoats, with great success.

The second volume contains all the improvements that have been introduced into the chirurgical art; and as these chiefly respect operations, this volume is more peculiarly adapted to the profession. There is, however, under the heads of Inflammations and Abscesses, an observation respecting the application of fomentations and poultices, which may be of general use in families. The common practice is to renew fomentations and poultices only twice a day, but to receive all the advantages of such remedies, the fomentations ought to be renewed four times a day, and the poultices every second or third hour at farthest; and both ought to be applied as warm as the patient can bear them. Nurses, and other attendants of the sick, to save trouble, are too apt to let poultices lie upon the affected part ten or twelve hours; and Dr. Manning observes, that they then do more harm than good. For so soon as their heat is dissipated, the moisture kept up by them, with the evaporation that ensues, must render the part much colder than if it had been only wrapped in flannel, without the use of any such application.

#### XLVIII. Letters of Caius, concerning the Times; in which various Characters are exhibited. 1s. 6d. Macgowan.

A Collection of political letters, the greatest part of which have been published in news-papers, under the signature of Caius. The first letter is dated May 29th, and the last August 24th. They are therefore intended to convey to the public the writer's opinion of the parliamentary transactions between the date of the first letter and the rising of parliament, and of what happened during the tumults in the beginning of June,

together with strictures on the conduct of administration, and an attempt to characterise the principal men at the helm. A superficial knowledge of politics, common place declamations, and invective, supply the place of cool judgement and sound argument. The author undoubtedly, either is, or wishes to be retained in the service of those great champions in the cause of freedom, Shelburne, Richmond, Camden, Burke, and Fox, " who feel at this moment what Romans felt, when Rome, like Britain, was declining!"

The best letter in this patriotic pamphlet is addressed to Counsellor Erskine: and we learn by it, that he is to appear as counsel for Lord George Gordon upon his trial. In a letter to the Dean of Gloucester, Dr. Tucker, we are informed, that he is preparing for the press, an ample and elaborate refutation of Locke's System of Government. This is all that we have been able to sift out of this publication worthy the notice of our readers. If they are fond of personal abuse, they will go through the drudgery of reading the whole.

**XLIX.** *A Letter to Lord North, on his Re-election into the House of Commons. By a Member of Parliament.* 1s. Wilkie.

A Counter-blast (in the language of the late learned Bishop of Gloucester) to the letters of Caius; containing the most fulsome adulation of Lord North, such as we have the charity to hope he would be ashamed to countenance. The views of opposition in their several manœuvres during the last turbulent session of parliament, and the causes of their bad success, are fully explained, if the writer's assertions are to be credited, without proofs to support them. At the close of the session, it seems, the opposition were divided in sentiment, and quarreled. As to Lord North, he is the greatest minister, and the best, good man this or any other country ever produced. He keeps his place against his inclination, merely from a point of honour, because he will not abandon the nation in its present distress (which he has had no hand in producing) and he does not pay the author for his puffs.

**LIST of NEW PUBLICATIONS, in the Months of AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, and OCTOBER, besides those that have been reviewed.**

#### POLITICKS.

**T**HE History of the Roman Catholics. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Bull.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS.

ESSAYS on various Subjects of Taste and Criticism. By A. Macaulay, A. M. 2s. Dilly.

The Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Lichfield, Dudley, Bilston, and Willenhall Directory; or, Merchant and Tradesman's Companion. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

The Poll for the Election of Two Representatives in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, on Saturday the 9th of September, 1780. 1s. Almon.

A List of all the Officers of the Army to which are likewise added the Officers of the Militia Forces, and of the Feudal Provincial Regiments in Great Britain for the Year 1780. 8vo. 5s. Millan.

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A new and easy Introduction to Geography. By the Reverend R. junior. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Crowder.

A Guide to Candidates and Voters in Parliamentary Elections. By a Gentleman of the Inner Temple. 2s. 6d. Fidler Walker.

The Regulator: Or instructions to the Officer, and complete the Soldier's fixed Principles. By Thomas Sims. 8vo. 6s. Bew.

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## POETICAL ESSAYS.

ROYAL QUATORZE.  
A SONG.

Birth of the last Prince His ROYAL  
HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED,  
Thomas Simon singing up the Number FOURTEEN.  
ME all loyal subjects, attend to my  
song, among; proclaim Britain's glory the nations

While we joyfully sing with repeated *encores*,  
To Charlotte and George, and their Royal  
Quatorze.

Derry down, &c.

As the month of September, the day twenty-  
second,  
By our king's coronation auspicious is reckon'd,  
Be it further recorded in England's memoirs,  
As the day that produc'd us the Royal Quatorze.

of

Of ev'ry degree shall each Englishman join,  
In wishing increase to the fam'd Brunswick  
line;  
Whilst earnestly thus he with fervour im-  
plores, [Quatorze.]  
" May their number extend to a Double

The dame who already possesses thirteen,  
Now longs for one more, to be blest as the  
Queen:  
Then she clasps to her bosom the man she  
adores, [Quatorze.]  
And whispers—" My dear, let's make up a

The infant, unskill'd in the theme now  
before us,  
In accents imperfect, shall lisp out the chorus,  
"Till by daddy instructed, he gradually soars,  
To chant in full praiso of the Royal Quatorze.

E'en the venerable grandf're, in honours  
grown grey,  
Shall exult in the triumphs of this happy day;  
Tho' unable to walk, he will crawl on all-  
fours,  
So he can but with us sing the Royal Quatorze.

But methinks, now disgusted, I hear you  
exclaim,  
" To adopt your French phrases, you're surely  
to blame;  
With your plaguy Quatorze! —prithee speak  
what you mean,  
And sing in plain English, the Royal Four-  
teen."

Now, by way of defence, I this truth must  
advance,  
I so highly esteem the grand monarque of  
France,  
I wish him and his fleet I could bring to our  
shores,  
And as captives present to the Royal Quatorze.

And now for the King—once for all I re-  
peat, [tends at piquet,  
When with France, or with Spain, he con-  
For their treach'rous soul play, may he live  
to quit scores,  
And his conquests be crown'd with \* Point,  
\* Quint, and \* Quatorze!

Derry down, &c.

St. Albans, Oct. 9, 1780.

### THE FIRE-SIDE.

By DR. COTTON.

DEAR Chloe, while the busy crowd,  
The vain, the wealthy, and the proud,  
In Folly's maze advance;  
Tho' singularity and pride  
Be call'd our choice, we'll step aside,  
Nor join the giddy dance.

From the gay world we'll oft retire,  
To our own family and fire,  
Where love our hours employ;  
No noisy neighbour enters here,  
No intermeddling stranger near,  
To spoil our heart-felt joy.

If solid happiness we prize,  
Within our breast this jewel lies,  
And they are fools who roam;  
The world has nothing to bestow,  
From our own selves our joys must flow,  
And that dear hut our home.

Of rest was Noah's dove bereft,  
When, with impatient wing, she left  
That safe retreat the ark,  
Giving her vain excursion o'er,  
The disappointed bird once more  
Explor'd the sacred bark.

Tho' fools spurn Hymen's gentle power,  
We, who implore his golden hours,  
By sweet experience know,  
That Marriage, rightly understood,  
Gives to the tender and the good  
A paradise below.

Our babes shall richest comforts bring,  
If tutor'd right, they'll prove a spring  
Whence pleasures ever rise;  
We'll form their minds, with studious care,  
To all that's manly, good, and fair,  
And train them for the skies.

While they our wisest hours engage,  
They'll joy our youth, support our age,  
And crown our ho'ry hairs;  
They'll grow in virtue ev'ry day,  
And thus our fondest love repay,  
And recompence our cares.

No borrow'd joys, they're all our own,  
While to the world we live unknown,  
Or by the world forgot:  
Monarchs! we envy not your state,  
We look with pity on the great,  
And bless our humbler lot.

Our portion is not large, indeed,  
But then how little do we need?  
For Nature's calls are few;  
In this the art of living lies,  
To want no more than may suffice,  
And make that little do.

We'll therefore relish with content  
Whate'er kind Providence has sent,  
Nor aim beyond our power;  
For, if our stock be very small,  
'Tis prudence to enjoy it all,  
Nor lose the present hour.

To be resign'd when ills betide,  
Patient, when favours are deny'd,  
And pleas'd with favours giv'n;  
Dear Chloe, this is wisdom's part,  
This is that incense of the heart,  
Whose fragrance smells to heav'n.

We'll ask no long protracted treat,  
Since winter life is seldom sweet;  
But when our feast is o'er,  
Grateful from table we'll arise,  
Nor grudge our sons, with envious eye,  
The relicks of our store.

\* \* \* Terms on which the success of this game are known to depend.

Our hand in hand thro' life we'll go,  
In chequer'd paths of joy and woe,  
With cautious steps we'll tread,  
Without vain scenes without a tear,  
Without a trouble or a fear,  
And mingle with the dead.

While conscience, like a faithful friend,  
Will thro' thy gloomy vale attend,  
And clear our dying breath;  
Till, when all other comforts cease,  
Like a kind angel, whispers peace,  
And smooth the bed of death.

C.

## REFLECTIONS on viewing a SKELETON.

HIS silent preacher speaks within,  
Proclaims mortality to man,  
Who, like this emblem, shall be seen,  
When thou hast measur'd out thy span.  
He was fix'd the dimpled cheek;  
And from the hollow, naked brown,  
The curling locks below the neck,  
Fall light, and negligently down.  
Friend, here hung the list'ning ear,  
That oft drank in the voice's sound;  
The loquacious tongue—and there  
The nose—and that distorted round.  
Here, the socket's empty space  
Looks frightful to the seeing eye,  
Spreads pale horror o'er the face  
Every mortal stander-by.  
The double iv'ry stood,  
That ground the meat-for-life's support;  
Ghastly now its look, and rude!  
Like some old ruin'd batter'd fort.  
A part once fortify'd the brain,  
The seat of sense for ever gone,  
Whence might flow the raptur'd strain,  
Where's the soul of reason flown?  
Mortals, as you please,  
Empty knowledge centers here;  
All will sometime be like this,  
Worth a stupid sexton's care.  
He calls that life away,  
Man becomes a senseless thing,  
Mingles with his mother clay,  
Till once the soul has taken wing.  
The skull once wore a crown,  
Govern'd nations here below,  
Now not from a beggar's known,  
Bore'ts wither'd from the brow.  
I might some fam'd beauty be,  
Bacchus's delight, the ranter's toast;  
Beauty now no more you see,  
The sole is fled, the lily lost.  
I cannot tell, except one knew,  
Up, some quibbling lawyer this,  
All the titles once he drew,  
Deeds without parenthesis.  
I heard this in ages past,  
Watch'd the bleating flocks with care,  
Under heat, and cold repast,  
Worship'd God in open air.  
MAG. OCT. 1780.

All must pass the dreary road,  
And from friends secluded be,  
Beneath the musky dark abode,  
And where no mortal eye can see.

## From CATULLUS.

UT flos, in septis secretus nascitur hortis,  
Ignotus pecori, nullo contusus aratro;  
Quem mulcent aures, si matutoli, educat imber,  
Multi illum pueri, multae optavere puellæ.  
Idem quum teneri carpus defloruit ungue,  
Nulli illum pueri, nullæ optavere puellæ;  
Sic virgo, dum intacta manet tum chara tuis,  
sed

Cum castam amisit polluto pectora florem,  
Nec pueris jucunda manet, nec cara pueris.

## PARAPHRASED.

AS a fair flower, sweet smiling in its bed,  
Bright, in its native charms, uprears its head,  
With all the gardner's skill encircled round,  
No cattle crop it, and no ploughshares wound,  
Wav'd by the gentle winds, by sunny power  
Chear'd into strength, and nurs'd by every  
shower,  
We hail it Charlotte, Queen, and Caroline,  
Each maid cries charming, and each youth  
divine;  
But when this flower, so pleasing to the view,  
Is pluck'd by some rude hand from where it  
grew,  
No longer Charlotte, Queen, or Caroline,  
No maid cries charming, and no youth di-  
vine.  
The virgin thus, in life's sequester'd shade,  
Guarded by friends, in modesty array'd,  
Is prais'd, lov'd, woo'd, till some invading  
foe  
Tread, with insulting foot, this charmer low,  
No lovely vot'ress now at virtue's shrine,  
Set in soft sorrow pensive beauty pine!  
No youth, no maiden courts the hapless fair,  
A prey to grief, forgetfulness, and care,  
Caught in the net which youth for beauty  
spreads,  
The captive struggles in a maze of threads.

DAMNONIENSIS.

## THE RECREANT.

(à la mode de L'Angleterre.)

## A SONG.

AT Stella offended, I took to my glass,  
Resolving to give up all thoughts of  
the L-ss; [spair]  
But, by wine to extinguish my flame, I de-  
For it whizz'd—like a rocket, when mount-  
ing in air.

But, by wine, &amp;c.

Nay, of this I am certain, and swear by great  
Jove!

Jolly Bacchus is now in alliance with Love;  
Against their joint force, all resistance is vain,  
I'll strike—and return to my Stella again.

Against, &amp;c.

P P P

Their

Their union, it's thought, will best answer our ends—  
May Bacchus and Cupid for ever be friends;

Should they favour my wishes, and still mine,  
I will treat the dear girl with a bumper wine.  
Should, &c.

## THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

~~ESTERDAY~~ a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, at which were present the Lord Mayor and fourteen aldermen, for the purpose of swearing William Crichton, Esq. into the office of alderman for the ward of Cheap, in the room of John Kirkman, Esq. deceased; the report of his election being read, he was called into the court, and appearing, took the oaths of office, as also the oaths of supremacy and allegiance.

The same day the Lord-Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, went on the Hustings, when Thomas Sainsbury, Esq. and William Crichton, Esq. were sworn into the office of sheriffs of this city, and sheriffs of the county; and Abraham Rhodes, attorney at law, being presented as their under sheriff, he took the oaths of office accordingly.

SATURDAY 30.

Yesterday being Michaelmas-day, a common-hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of a Lord-Mayor for the ensuing year. About one o'clock the Lord-Mayor, the aldermen, and the rest of the city officers, ascended the Hustings: the business of the day being announced by the common-cryer, Mr. Recorder came to the front of the Hustings, and acquainted the livery, that it was his duty, officially, to inform them of the powers and dignity they were that day to bestow on a chief magistrate of the first city in the world; and in a well-delivered, sensible speech, recommended them to choose two men of spirit, prudence, activity, and philanthropy, to be returned to the Court of Aldermen for their choice; that the late tumultuous and riotous proceedings in this metropolis, were so recent in every body's memory, as plainly showed the necessity of spirited magistracy, to preserve the civil constitution of this great metropolis. He then retired with the Lord-Mayor and aldermen to the council-chamber. The names of the several aldermen below the chair, who served the office of sheriff, were then separately put in nomination, when a great majority, nay, indeed the whole of the hands held up being in favour of Sir Watkin Lewis and Alderman Plomer, the sheriffs declared them elected by the livery. They then returned to their brethren in the council-chamber, and reported the election to the Court of Alder-

men; soon after which the Lord-Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, returned on the hustings, when the Recorder acquainted them, that on their scrutiny before the men, their election fell on Sir Watkin Lewis, who then came to the front of the Hustings, and being invested with the chain, in a polite speech, thanked the burgesses for the high honour they had conferred on him, and assured them, that he would strenuously support their rights and privileges, and, at the expiration of his mayoralty, would transmit the trust reposed in him to his successor. This speech was received with loud plaudits. After which the hall was adjourned, and the two Lord-Mayors went in the state-coach to the Mansion-house, where an elegant entertainment was provided for the aldermen, &c.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5.

A letter from Morpeth gives us an idea of the amazing efficacy of electricity, for the cure of diseases, in the case of a poor woman of that place, who by a violent and sudden fit lost the use of her speech, and remained in that situation for upwards of six months, when she was advised to try the operation of electricity, which in a few times, by its powerful agency, happily restored her to the perfect use of her speech.

THURSDAY 26.

By the last returns of the army under the command of his excellency General Sir George Clinton, it appears, that we have 40,000 effectives, and fit for duty on the whole continent of America, independent provincial corps, militia, and armed associations. Near 20,000 are at this time in the Commander-in-Chief at New-York, and other parts of this great army are dispersed in South Carolina, Georgia, Quebec,

Some Particulars of the Damages done by the Storm of Thunder and Lightning, on the Evening, Oct. 15.

THIS storm of thunder and lightning did great damage at several places in the river; at Hammersmith a great part of the west end of the church was thrown down; several houses in the neighbourhood had the same fate, and sundry chimneys were so beat down; a hovel, in which were a number of Gypsies, was beat down, and they were buried in the ruins, three of whom were at Putney; several houses were much damaged, and one man killed.

Two men coming from Hackney in a pleasure-cart were killed by the lightning. The same night two large hay-stacks were on fire near Wandsworth by the lightning, destroyed; and several horses were found in the fields near town the next morning supposed to have been killed by the lightning.

The church at Whittingham, in Essex, greatly damaged; and early on Monday morning several sheep were found dead on Challow-Heath, killed by the lightning preceding night.

Besides the damages done about Putney, Bermondsey, &c. by the storm on Sunday evening, it entirely destroyed a farm in Roehampton-Lane, occupied by Mr. Brown; whose house is split in several parts, the barns, stables, &c. thrown down, and almost all the trees, among which were several very large ones, thrown down across the lane, so as to render it impassable: one large walnut-tree in particular, is, as it were, twisted off, thrown to the distance of several yards; and in the neighbourhood of the above-named farm, is as if it was ploughed up, by the lightning, or the branches of the tree whirled across it by the wind; horses and other cattle were killed; what adds to the calamity, there were in the barns several poor people, who slept there that night, one of whom killed, and six others much hurt, one very dangerously. A young woman, of the family, who had lain-in on the preceding the storm, in the farm, was with difficulty removed in safety; damage done, besides the repairs of the house, is estimated at £1000. and the sight destruction is dreadfully awful.

Several ships had their masts split, and a number of cattle were struck dead as they were grazing in the fields. A sailor from Dunwich, in Suffolk, says, at the same time a Dutch vessel was set on fire by the lightning, just off there, and sunk; most of the crew saved themselves in their boats, and got safe on shore. A sailor from Jersey says, that a cartel ship came there from Brest, by which they sent a Spanish packet-boat going in with some dispatches from Cadiz, on fire by the lightning, and consequently the crew were saved, but the flames were rapid, that they had not time to take the dispatches.

*Particulars relative to the Taking, Examination, and Commitment to the Tower, of MR. LAURENS, late President of the American Congress.*

In the second week of October, advice was received at Portsmouth, that the Fairy sloop had taken the Vestal frigate, being cruising in Newfoundland station, they fell in with an American packet, on board of which was Mr. Laurens, President of the

Congress, going to France. The packet of letters was thrown overboard, but great part of them were recovered without their having received any damage, and landed at Dartmouth with Captain Keppel, who proceeded immediately for London. Mr. Laurens was likewise landed at Dartmouth.

As soon as Mr. Laurens perceived the English armed boat make up to the vessel in which he was, he threw the box that contained the letters overboard; but the lead that was annexed to it proving insufficient for sinking it immediately, one of the rating-tars belonging to the Vestal leaped from the boat, and kept it afloat till the rest assisted him in recovering it.

Mr. Laurens was bound to Holland, with a commission from the Congress, and the purport of his business, it is said, was of such a nature as must have produced hostilities between this country and the States, if this accident had not intervened. The papers are of consequence which have been found in the box above-mentioned; they contain an explicit detail of his business with the States, and a full description of his powers and commission there.

On Friday, October 6th, about twelve o'clock, pursuant to an order for that purpose, Mr. Laurens was brought in a hackney-coach to Lord George Germaine's Office, accompanied only by Mr. Addington. The Earl of Hillsborough, Lord Viscount Stormont, and Lord George Germaine, three of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, attended by his majesty's Sollicitor-general, being present, Mr. Laurens went under a long examination, which lasted till near six o'clock, when a warrant of commitment was made out, signed by the three Secretaries of State, committing him a close prisoner to the Tower. Mr. Laurens was conveyed privately soon afterwards, as before, in a hackney-coach, accompanied by two military officers, and two messengers, who were likewise named in the warrant. They arrived at the Tower about seven o'clock, and delivered their prisoner into the custody of the Governor.

The following is the substance of the examination of Mr. Laurens:

*Lord Hillsborough.* "Sir, we only trouble you to know whether you are the gentleman who was taken by Captain Keppel on board the Vestal frigate?"

*Mr. Laurens.* "Yes, my lord, I am that gentleman."

Captain Keppel was asked if it was the same person; he replied, "Yes."

*Lord Hillsborough.* "And whether you are the Henry Laurens, said to have been President of the Congress in America?"

*Mr. Laurens.* "My lord, I shall make no hesitation in acknowledging that I am the Henry Laurens who had the honour of being appointed President of the American Congress. But, my lords, having acknowledged

ledged thus much, your lordships will, I trust, excuse me, if I avail myself of a right peculiar to gentlemen in my situation, of not answering any more questions whatsoever, not having had the opportunity of consulting my friends, or counsel, on this occasion; because your lordships must know, that by answering questions which may be put to me, my replies may, perhaps, tend to a crimination of myself, which I am sure your lordships would by no means wish."

*Lord Hillsborough.* "No, sir, by no means. It is not our wish that you should criminate yourself, or give such replies as may tend to it."

*Mr. Laurens.* "Then, my lords, for the sake of avoiding it, I hope I shall not have needless questions put to me, as it would be improper to give any answer."

*Lord Hillsborough.* "Very well, sir; Mr. Laurens, will you please to retire?"

*Mr. Laurens bowed, and withdrew. In about an hour after he was again called in, and the information read over to him; soon after which a commitment for high treason to the Tower was made out, under the king's sign manual.*

*Mr. Laurens.* "I hope your lordships will excuse me, if I demand a copy of the information, and of my commitment. Under the especial circumstances of the case, I should think that right will not be denied me by your lordships."

To this demand the Secretaries made no reply. Mr. Laurens was again desired to withdraw, and in a short space of time he was conducted to the Tower.

Mr. Laurens is seemingly about sixty years of age, of a swarthy, but keen, intelligent, yet rather a melancholy countenance; has his own hair, is rather below the middle size, and wears a red surtout, a coat of the same colour, and white breeches. He was not suffered to go any where about the house without a soldier attending him; but in other respects, by order of Lords Sandwich and Germaine, he was indulged with whatever he called for, and was paid great respect to.

Mr. Laurens is said to be chagrined, not at the loss of his liberty, but on account of the whole of his papers being saved, and now in the hands of government, as they are said to disclose the whole system of American politics, and the private conduct of all the European powers towards America. Mr. Laurens is very reserved in his conversation, and very thoughtful.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.  
Extract of a letter from Ambassador Davis,*  
*Esq. his majesty's consul general at Algiers,  
to the Earl of Hillsborough, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, dated  
Algiers, Sept. 8, 1780, received Oct. 11.*

*T*HE conduct and success of Capt. Edward Moor, commanding the Fame

private ship of war, of Dublin, on a  
occasion, will, I doubt not, be deemed  
sufficiently remarkable to justify my trouble  
your lordship with the following partic-  
ulars.

He sailed from Mahon the 20th of last month, and receiving advice soon after the departure of five French vessels, letters of marque, from Marseilles bound for the West-Indies, determined to go in quest of them. On the 25th he descried five sail near the Spanish coast, which he responded with his intelligence; but as they were at a distance, and the day was spent, he judged it prudent not to make a show of pursuing them, that he might have a better chance to succeed in getting between them and the land at night; which he had good fortune to effect. He found himself day light next morning off Cape de Gata, about two leagues from the five ships which were together, and formed in a line to receive him. At half past six, when he was within gunshot, they hoisted French colours, and discharged their broadsides, Capt. Moor bore down upon them, and, though they continued their fire without intention, received his till he was within pistol shot of the largest, which struck after engagement of three quarters of an hour. Without stopping to send any of his men on board, he proceeded to engage the second, and took her, after a short resistance, left an officer and seven men in this vessel, with orders to look after the former, and returned from pursuing the three remaining vessels, which he observed were making sail to get away. He came up with the second, and took two of them; the other escaped. The largest ship is called *Les Deux Freres*, armed for 20 guns, mounting 14 six pounders, and 55 men, 15 of whom got off in a boat; the second *L'Univers*, the captain of which was killed, pierced for 18 guns, carrying four pounders, and 41 men, little inferior in size to the *Deux Freres*; the third the *Phénix*, formerly his majesty's sloop, armed for 14 guns, mounting 10 three pounders, and 32 men; the fourth the *Nancy*, of 2 six pounders, 2 two pounders, and 16 men. They got all safe into this bay on the 29th of last month, about ten o'clock at night.

Captain Moor's gallant behaviour has been taken great notice of by the officers of the regency, and his humane and generous treatment of his prisoners been admired by every body; indeed so much so, that M. de Vallée, French Consul General here, has it incumbent on him to write a line to express his sense of it in the strongest language of encomium and gratitude.

The Fame mounts twenty guns, four broadsides on one deck, and four upon her upper deck, viz. two four pounders, and two six pounders, and 108 men.

There are no passengers on board.

PROMOTIONS.  
WILLIAM ADAM, Esq. to be treasurer and paymaster of his majesty's Ordnance, in the room of Richard Moore, Esq. deceased.—The Rt. Hon. James Brydges, Earl of Salsbury, treasurer of his majesty's Household, sworn one of his majesty's most honourable Privy-council.—To the Earl Talbot, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of Baron Dinevor of Dinevor, in the county of Carmarthen, with remainder to his daughter Lady Cecil Rice, widow, and her heirs male.—To the Lord Viscount Gage, of the kingdom of Ireland, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by name, style, and title of Baron Gage, of Hertford, in Sussex.—The dignity of a baron of Great Britain to the following gentlemen, their heirs male, viz. the Hon. James Brudenell, by the name, style, and title of Baron Brudenell, of Deene, in the county of Northampton; the Right. Hon. William Grey, Knight, by the name, style, and title of Baron Walsingham, of Walsingham, Norfolk; Sir William Bagot, Bart. by name, style, and title of Baron Bagot, of Bromley, in Staffordshire; the Honourable Charles Fitzroy, by the name, and title of Baron Southampton, of Southampton, in Hants; Henry Herbert, by the name, style, and title of Baron Porchester, of Highclere, in the county of Southampton.—Matthew Buckle, Robert Mann, Esq. Vice admirals of the Red, to be Admirals of the Blue.—

Pigot, Esq. Right Hon. Molyneux Shuldon, John Vaughan, Esq. Vice-admirals of the White; Robert Duff, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, to be Vice-admirals of the Red.—John Reynolds, Esq. Hugh Palliser, Bart. Hon. John Byron, New Burton, Esq. Sir Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel Barrington, Mariot Thynne, Esq. Robert Roddam, Esq. George, Esq. John Campbell, Esq. Vice-admirals of the Blue, to be Vice-admirals of the White.—James Gambier, Esq. William, Esq. Francis William Drake, Esq. Edward Hughes, Knight of the Bath, Parker, Esq. Rear-admirals of the Blue, to be Vice-admirals of the Blue.—John Edwards, Esq. Mark Milbanke, Esq. Rear-admiral of the White, to be Vice-admirals of the Blue.—Nicholas Vincent, Esq. John E. Esq. Sir Edward Vernon, Knt. Admirals of the White, to be Rear-admirals of the Red.—Joshua Rowley, Esq. Edwards, Esq. Thomas Graves, Esq. Digby, Esq. Sir John Lockhart Ross, Rear-admiral of the Blue, to be Rear-admirals of the Red.—And the following were also appointed Flag-officers of his majesty's fleet, viz. Charles Webber, Esq. in Lindsey, Esq. Benjamin Marion, Alexander Hood, Esq. Alexander Lanes,

Esq. to be Rear-admirals of the White.—Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knt. Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. Matthew Moore, Esq. Sir Richard Hughes, Bart. Francis Samuel Drake, Esq. Richard Kempenfelt, Esq. to be Rear-admirals of the Blue.

#### AMERICAN AFFAIRS. *From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.*

*Whitehall, Oct. 9, 1780.*

THIS morning Capt. Ross aid de camp to Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis arrived in town from South Carolina, with a letter from his lordship to Lord George Germain, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of which the following is a copy:

MY LORD, *Camden, Aug. 21, 1780.*  
It is with great pleasure that I communicate to your lordship an account of a complete victory obtained on the 16th instant, by his majesty's troops under my command, over the rebel southern army commanded by General Gates.

In my despatch, No. 1. I had the honour to inform your lordship, that while at Charles-Town I was regularly acquainted by Lord Rawdon with every material incident or movement made by the enemy, or by the troops under his lordship's command. On the 9th instant two expresses arrived, with an account that General Gates was advancing towards Lynche's Creek with his whole army, supposed to amount to 6000 men, exclusive of a detachment of 1000 men under General Sumpter, who, after having in vain attempted to force the post, at Rocky Mount and Hanging Rock, was believed to be at that time trying to get round the left of our position, to cut off our communication with the Congarees and Charles Town; that the disaffected country between Pedee and Black River had actually revolted; and that Lord Rawdon had contracted his posts, and was preparing to assemble his force at Camden.

In consequence of this information, after finishing some important points of business at Charles Town, I set out in the evening of the 10th, and arrived at Camden on the night between the 13th and 14th, and thence found Lord Rawdon with our whole force, except Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull's small detachment which fell back from Rocky Mount to Major Ferguson's posts of the militia of Ninety-six, on Little River.

I had now my option to make, either to retire or attempt the enemy; for the position at Camden was a bad one to be attacked in, and by General Sumpter's advancing down the Wateree my supplies must have failed me in a few days.

I saw no difficulty in making good my retreat to Charles-Town with the troops that were able to march; but, in taking that resolution, I must not only have left near 300 sick

sick and a great quantity of stores at this place, but I clearly saw the loss of the whole province, except Charles-Town, and of all Georgia, except Savannah, as immediate consequences, besides forfeiting all pretensions to future confidence from our friends in this part of America.

On the other hand, there was no doubt of the rebel army being well appointed, and of its number being upwards of 5000 men, exclusive of General Sumpter's detachment, and of a corps of Virginia militia of 1200 or 1500 men, either actually joined or expected to join the main body every hour; and my own corps, which never was numerous, was now reduced, by sickness and other casualties, to about 1400 fighting men of regulars and provincials, with 400 or 500 militia and North Carolina refugees.

However, the greatest part of the troops that I had being perfectly good, and having left Charles-Town sufficiently garrisoned and provided for a siege, and seeing little to lose by a defeat, and much to gain by a victory, I resolved to take the first good opportunity to attack the rebel army.

Accordingly I took great pains to procure good informations of their movements and position, and I learned that they had encamped, after marching from Hanging Rock, at Col. Rugeley's, about 12 miles from hence, on the afternoon of the 14th.

After consulting some intelligent people, well acquainted with the ground, I determined to march at ten o'clock on the night of the 15th, and to attack at day-break, pointing my principal force against their continentals, whom from good intelligence I knew to be badly posted, close to Col. Rugeley's house. Late in the evening I received information that the Virginians had joined that day: However, that having been expected, I did not alter my plan, but marched at the hour appointed, leaving the defence of Camden to some provincials, militia, and convalescents, and a detachment of the 63d regiment, which, by being mounted on horses which they had pressed on the road, it was hoped would arrive in the course of the night.

I had proceeded nine miles, when about half an hour past two in the morning my advanced guard fell in with the enemy. By the weight of the fire I was convinced they were in considerable force, and was soon assured by some deserters and prisoners that it was the whole rebel army on its march to attack us at Camden. I immediately halted and formed, and the enemy doing the same, the firing soon ceased. Confiding in the disciplined courage of his majesty's troops, and well apprised by several intelligent inhabitants, that the ground on which both armies stood, being narrowed by swamps on the right and left, was extremely favourable for my numbers, I did not choose to hazard the great stake for which I was going to

fight, to the uncertainty and confusion of which an action in the dark is so particularly liable: But having taken measures that the enemy should not have it in their power to avoid an engagement on that ground, I resolved to defer the attack till day, at the dawn I made my last disposition, I formed the troops in the following order. The division of the right, consisting of small corps of light infantry, the 23d and 33d regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Webster; the division of the left, consisting of the volunteers of Ireland, infantry of the Legion, and part of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton's North Carolina regiment under the command of Lord Rawdon, with 2 six and 2 three-pounders, which were commanded by Lieut. M'Leod. The 71st regiment with 2 six-pounders was formed as a reserve, one battalion in the rear of the division of the right, the other of that of the left, and the cavalry of the legion in the rear, and the country being woody close to the 71st regiment, with orders to seize the opportunity that might offer to break through the enemy's line, and to be ready to protect our own in case any corps should meet with check.

This disposition was just made when I perceived that the enemy, having likewise persisted in their resolution to fight, formed in two lines opposite and near to me, and observing a movement on their side which I supposed to be with an intention to make some alteration in their order, I directed Lieut. Col. Webster to begin the attack, which was done with great vigour, and in a few minutes the action was general along the whole front. It was at this time a dead calm, with a little haze in the air, which, preventing the smoke from rising, occasioned so thick a darkness that it was difficult to see the effect of a very heavy and well-supported fire on both sides. Our troops continued to advance in good order, and with the cool intrepidity of experienced British soldiers, keeping up a constant fire, or making use of bayonets, as opportunities offered, and, after an obstinate resistance during four quarters of an hour, threw the enemy into total confusion, and forced them to give way in all quarters. At this instant I ordered the cavalry to complete the rout, which was performed with their usual promptitude and gallantry; and after doing great execution on the field of battle, they continued their pursuit to Hanging-Rock, 22 miles from the place where the action happened, in which many of the enemy were slain, a number of prisoners, near 150 waggon, one of which was a brass cannon, the carriage of which had been damaged in the skirmish of the night, a considerable quantity of military stores, and all the baggage and camp equipage of the rebel army, fell into our hands.

The loss of the enemy was very considerable; a number of colours, and seven pieces of brass cannon, being all their artillery that were in the action, with all their ammunition. Waggon were taken; between 800 and 900 were killed, among that number Brigadier-General Gregory; and about 1000 others, many of whom were wounded, of which number were Major-General Baron Kilb, since dead, and Brigadier-General Sherriff.

I have the honour to enclose a return of killed and wounded on our side. The loss of many brave men is much to be lamented, but the number is moderate in proportion to so great an advantage.

The behaviour of his majesty's troops was undeniably all praise; it did honour to their army. I was particularly indebted to General Lord Rawdon and to Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, for the distinguished courage and ability with which they conducted their respective divisions; and the capacity and vigour of Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, the head of the cavalry, deserve my highest commendations; Lieutenant M'Leod and himself greatly in the conduct of our army. My aid-de-camp, Capt. Ross, Lieutenant Holdane, of the engineers, acted in that capacity, rendered the essential service; and the publick officers, Major of Brigade England, who acted as deputy adjutant-general, and the Majors Wade Manley and Doyle shewed the same active and zealous attention to their

Governour Martin became again a gallant man, and behaved with the spirit of a young volunteer.

The fatigue of the troops rendered them unable of further exertion on the day of battle; but as I saw the importance of pursuing or dispersing, if possible, the corps of Gen. Sumpter, as it might prove a rallying point for assembling the routed army, in the morning of the 17th I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton with the Legion and infantry, and the corps of light cavalry, making in all about 350 men, orders to attack him where-ever he should be found; and at the same time I sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull and Ferguson, at that time on Little River, to put their corps in motion immediately, and on their side to pursue and endeavor to attack General Sumpter. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton executed this

continued 22 miles, with his usual activity and military address. He procured good information of the movements, and, by forced and rapid marches, came up with and surrounded the enemy in the middle of the day on the Catawba Fords: He totally dispersed his detachment, consisting of 700 men, killing 150 on the baggage train, and taking two pieces of brass and 300 prisoners and 44 waggon.

He likewise re-took 100 of our men, who had fallen into their hands partly at the action at Hanging-Rock, and partly in escorting some waggon from Congaree to Camden; and he released 150 of our militia men, or friendly country people, who had been seized by the rebels. Capt. Campbell, who commanded the light infantry, a very promising officer, was unfortunately killed in this affair. Our loss otherwise was trifling. This action was too brilliant to need any comment of mine; and will, I have no doubt, highly recommend Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton to his majesty's favour. The rebel forces being at present dispersed, the internal commotions and insurrections in the province will now subside. But I shall give directions to inflict exemplary punishment on some of the most guilty, in hopes to deter others in future, from sporting with allegiance and oaths, and with the lenity and generosity of the British government.

On the morning of the 17th I despatched proper people into North Carolina, with directions to our friends there to take arms and assemble immediately, and to seize the most violent people, and all military stores and magazines belonging to the rebels, and to intercept all stragglers from the routed army; and I have promised to march without loss of time to their support: some necessary supplies for the army are now on their way from Charles-Town and I hope that their arrival will enable me to move in a few days.

My aid-de-camp, Captain Ross, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your lordship, and will be able to give you the fullest account of the state of the army and the country. He is a very deserving officer, and I take the liberty of recommending him to your lordship's favour and patronage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

*Field-return of the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, on the night of the 15th of August, 1780.*

Total. 1 Colonel, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 31 captains, 46 lieutenants, 23 ensigns, 6 adjutants, 2 quarter-masters, 5 surgeons, 3 mates, 133 serjeants, 40 drummers, 1944 rank and file.

(Signed) RD. ENGLAND,

acting dep. adjutant-general.

*Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, in the battle fought near Camden, South Carolina, on the 16th of August, 1780.*

Total. 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 64 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 33 serjeants, 1 drummer, 213 rank

- 213 rank and file wounded; 2 serjeants, 2 rank and file missing.  
*Officers killed and wounded.*
- Royal artillery. Lieutenant Marquis wounded.
- Light companies. Ensign Bowen wounded.
- 23d regiment. Capt. James Drury wounded.
- 53d regiment. Captain Allen Malcolm, killed; Capt. Richard Cotton, Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, Lieutenant George Wynyard, James L. Harvey, Ensign J. Wheeler Colington, wounded.
- 1st Battalion, 71st. Lieutenant Archibald Campbell, killed; Capt. Hugh Campbell, Lieutenant John Grant, wounded.
- Volunteers of Ireland. Lieutenant Gilispie, Ensigns Whatley and Thompson wounded.
- Legion infantry. Lieutenant Donovan, wounded.
- Royal North Carolina Regiments. Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenant M'Alpine, Ensign Shaw wounded.
- Pioneers. Lieutenant Macdonald wounded.
- (Signed) CORNWALLIS. Lieut. Gen. *Return of ordnance and military stores taken by the army under the command of Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis, at the battle fought near Camden the 16th of August, 1780.*
- Bisks field pieces Six-pounders 4; three-pounders 2; two-pounders 2. Total 8.
- Abandoned by the enemy, and brought from their camp, at Lynche's Creek:
- Iron field pieces. Three-pounders 25; two-pounders 1; twivels 3. Total 5.
- Ammunition waggons covered 22; travelling forges 25; fixed ammunition for six-pounders 163; ditto for three pounders 520;
- stands of arms 2000; musquet barrels 80,000.
- Taken by Lieutenant Colonel Tate at the defeat of General Sumpter, Aug. 1780.
- Field pieces. Three-pounders 2. (Signed) J. MACLEOD, Lieutenant Commanding officer of artillery.
- Return of killed and wounded of the troops under the command of Lieutenant General Tarleton, in the action near Cowpens, on the 18th of August, 1780.*
- Light infantry. 1 captain, 5 rank file, killed.
- Legion cavalry. 1 serjeant, 2 rank file, killed; 6 rank and file wounded. (Signed) R.D. ENGLAND, acting dep. adjutant-general.
- Captain Rolles came in the Providence, which left Charles-Town on the 1st September.

## I R E L A N D.

THE Earl of Buckinghamshire's vice-ship is at an end, and we expect him take leave of us shortly. The administration of this nobleman has been the complex and irksome of any of his predecessors; yet such has been his conduct, he will not leave this country without good wishes following him; and it is in a great measure depend on his success whether he will not be much regretted. It is much to the hurt of this country, our lord lieutenants are not continued in their administration, since you must receive it impossible for a year or two's absence to make them acquainted with the temper of the inhabitant, or the interests of the kingdom.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE essay and genuine letter on Drunkenness is received.

Election disputes cannot afford any entertainment to our readers, and therefore we cannot admit the papers from R. B.

Having inserted two very good original translations, we cannot possibly give place to that sent us by C. B., which has appeared so long since in other publications.

We lament as much as Clasicus the great dearth of literature, and impatience of war and politics. He will be pleased to observe that our review for every month contains the latest and most useful publications.

The verses on the birth-day of a lady, and the attorney's bill have both appeared so often in print that we cannot bring them again to light.

Q's. Poetical address to Delia on her approaching nuptials in our next.

Also Lecture X. On Modern History which was omitted this month on account of the length of the description of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

R. S. Who desires to know in what line of correspondence he can be most serviceable is requested to favour us with good dialogues, or elegant letters on subjects of general entertainment.

Our best thanks are due to Mr. G. Rolles for his excellent song on the Quatorze; we request the continuance of his correspondence.